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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THEMES.

THE COST OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR—AN ANTI-WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT—FINANCE AND TRADE—DR. KENEALY AGAIN—THE SEASON AND THE THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 3, 1875.

There is an article in the *Times* of this morning preparing the way for a proposal that the country should pay the expenses of the Prince of Wales' trip to India, and Mr. Disraeli is to be questioned on the subject in the House of Commons. The *Times* assumes it to be impossible that the expenditure involved in such a journey can be defrayed out of the Prince's limited resources, and that the question, therefore, lies between providing for it out of British or out of Indian funds. The conclusion at which it arrives—and on this point there is certainly not much room for argument—is that the Imperial Government ought to pay the bill itself. There can be no doubt that this is the right course to take, and there is no reason to suppose that the Government will have any difficulty in obtaining the assent of the House of Commons if it asks for a vote. It is unfortunate, however, that this should not have been done in a frank and straightforward manner in the first instance. It would appear that the Ministry are afraid to assume the responsibility of making the proposal on their own account, and would like to have the appearance of acting under pressure from the House of Commons. This is a sort of shuffling which is very apt to defeat its own object, and to provoke a discussion which may go much further than the immediate point at issue. Sooner or later, of course, the whole question of the Prince of Wales' pecuniary affairs will have to be considered by the Government, and some arrangement devised; but these are not matters which can very well be discussed in public consistently with the dignity of the Crown. One thing which has been settled is that the tour is to be much shorter than was originally intended. This curtailment is said to be on account of the danger of exposing the Prince to the hot weather in the Red Sea; but I suspect reasons of economy have also something to do with it. In fact, the more the authorities look at the project the less they like it, and I dare say they wish in their hearts that it had never been thought of.

ANTI-WOMAN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

A good deal of amusement has been occasioned by the rumored establishment of a new association to protect the male population from the insidious aggressions of political females. Mr. Bouverie, one of the last of the old Whigs, is named as the President, and the object of the association will be to watch the attempts of women to obtain the franchise, and to organize a powerful opposition. The society will include members on both sides of the House, but it appears to have originated mainly among the Liberals. This wonderful effort at self-preservation on the part of the men has at first rather the air of a joke, but I fancy there is really something in it. There is, of course, no reason why men should not combine to defend what they consider their rights when women combine to attack them; but solemn preparations of this kind are only calculated to invest the women's movement with an artificial importance. The agitation is a noisy one, and the activity of the performers in running to and fro across the stage, like the supernumeraries of a theatre, gives a suggestive idea of their numbers; but in reality there is very little in it. If it was to assume anything like a serious aspect the great majority of women would be found to be its most formidable opponents, and the men might safely leave the one part of the sex to scatter the other. Among other women's questions, that of separate compartments for ladies in railway carriages has, of course, been brought up again by the scandal of the (alleged) aggressive Colonel. In point of fact these women's compartments are provided on many lines, but, as a rule, ladies refuse to travel in them, and some of them have written to the newspapers in a very candid way to explain their reasons. One ground seems to be an objection to the company of babies, who are usually consigned, (with their nurses,) to the ladies' compartments; but it is also urged that it is so much more pleasant and convenient for ladies to have the company of gentlemen, inasmuch as the latter may be relied on for many little services and attentions, such as opening carriage doors, helping ladies out and in, finding out for them how the trains run, opening and shutting windows, which ladies never expect from each other; and then, it is added, the conversation of gentlemen is so much more lively and instructive than that of the other sex. In fact, there is quite a cry of horror on the part of the women at the idea of their being compelled to travel in Oriental seclusion. It may be thought that in this respect males require protection more urgently than in regard to the franchise. If there were "gentlemen's compartments," to which no ladies were admitted on any pretext, this would perhaps solve the problem. Babies, however, would still require some special accommodation.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Things are still very uncomfortable in the city, but it is hoped that the list of failures is now pretty nearly exhausted. There can be no doubt, however, that there have been bad times lately for the banks, and that they have been all more or less bitten in the course of the reckless competition for anybody's and everybody's paper into which they plunged. The London and Westminster Bank—one of the most respectable of the joint stock banks, indeed, it may be said to be the leading one—has been the first to acknowledge its disasters frankly. Its dividend for the last half year is only ten per cent., as against double that amount for the corresponding period last year; and it is also intimated that half a million has been carried over from the rest to a special "surplus" account, in order to cover recent exceptional losses and frauds. When such a bank as this, usually so safe and cautious in its business, has been hit to this extent, it may be imagined what has happened to others; and the candor of the London and Westminster Directors in making a clean breast of their difficulties had at first rather an alarming effect. There can be no doubt, however, that in such a case an honest disclosure is the best policy. Another circumstance which has added to the general uneasiness is the discovery that a number of the warrants pledged by one of the firms which lately collapsed, as security for loans, are forged.

DR. KENEALY.

Dr. Kenealy is still a cause of anxiety to many minds. He has been pretty well subdued in the House of Commons, but his paper, the *Englishman*, continues to rave and rage more than ever, and publishes every week a fresh supply of foul-mouthed scurrility and slander. It has a large circulation among certain sections of the working class, and even of the lower middle class, such as the small shopkeepers; and Dr. Kenealy was never so well off in his life before, for his practice at the bar was never more than nominal. It is not surprising, therefore, that Dr. Kenealy should be disposed to cling to so profitable a speculation; and the question is whether nothing can be done to restrain his libelous trade. It is open, of course, to any one who considers himself aggrieved to bring an action for libel, but then it is doubtful how far the announcement on the title page of the *Englishman* that it is edited by Dr. Kenealy would enable him to be fastened upon as the defendant in an action against the paper, and probably the nominal publisher would not be worth powder and shot. A criminal information has been talked of, and it is understood that the Government has been advised by its law officers that there is ample ground for such proceedings; but here again it is thought that it is hardly worth while for the Government to enter the lists itself against such a paltry creature as Kenealy, and nobody else seems disposed to do so. There is also a question whether it is desirable to give additional publicity to Dr. Kenealy's attacks by making them the subject of a prosecution. His venom has been especially directed against Chief Justice Cockburn, with whom he was at one time on terms of intimate friendship; and it would look strange if Dr. Kenealy's offenses in this respect were to be passed over, while other matters were taken up. And, on the other hand, it is feared the judicial dignity would suffer by the private life of an eminent Judge being dragged before the public, which would, no doubt, be the defendant's aim. There is, however, another way in which the troublesome Doctor might be got at, and that is through the House of Commons. He is a member of that body himself, but has been attacking other members in the *Englishman;* and there is a strong opinion in the House that attention should be called to his behavior, and the Speaker has been privately consulted as to what steps can be taken under the rules of the assembly. There can be no doubt that it is open to every assembly to raise the question of "breach of privilege," but some of the chief men in the House doubt the expediency of stirring up such a nasty pool, and think the best way is to treat Kenealy with silent contempt. There is some talk, however, of the subject being brought up next week. In one of his latest performances, the Doctor has come out in the Moody and Sankey style. In a peroration at Birmingham he likened himself to Christ raising Lazarus—that is, the people of England—from the dead. "The people of England," he said, "have been thought by their leaders to be dead, but I know that it has only been a temporary slumber, and as Christ called forth Lazarus from the tomb, I call you forth to follow me. Come forth like eagles renewing your strength, come forth like giants refreshed with wine, and we shall never cease until the eagles and giants are in the topmost places, and the baser animals are sent to their proper and contemptible receptacle," which the speaker did not think it necessary further to particularize.

THE SEASON AND THE THEATRES.

The fashionable season is now approaching its close. The regular company at the Haymarket Theatre has gone on a country tour, and its place is taken by some usual lodgers. The Lyceum shuts up after to-night. Salvini gives his last performance on Wednesday, and the opera-houses will both be closed in another fortnight. On the whole, the tendency of recent theatrical entertainments has certainly been toward a higher level than has been usual for many years past. The success of Irving's *Hamlet* and Salvini's *Othello* have demonstrated the existence of audiences who are able to appreciate refined and intellectual performances, and there can be little doubt that the influence of such pieces has also made its way downward. The revival of "Macbeth," which is to be undertaken at the Lyceum in the Autumn, and the subsequent production of Tennyson's "Queen Mary"—a more hazardous experiment, for the story is unpleasant and the handling not very dramatic—will, it may be hoped, keep up the vitality of the movement and impart a higher tone to the drama generally. A better class of plays would certainly be forthcoming if there were an opening for them, and this literary elevation would have the best effect on the players themselves. Mr. Sothern's succession to Mr. Buckstone as manager of the Haymarket had been for some time anticipated, and practically leaves matters pretty much as before, except that it relieves Mr. Buckstone from some responsibilities which had begun to tell on him. He will still act, and the company will, therefore, enjoy the prestige of his name. It is in the nature of things that his acting should have ceased to be what it once was, but the wonder is that, being stone-deaf and unable to hear the cues, he should contrive to get through a piece at all. Mr. Sothern will at least be as personally popular a manager as Mr. Buckstone, but it may be doubted whether his faith in Dundrearyism may not be carried too far. It has no doubt served him well for many years, but there are symptoms that the public have nearly had enough of it, and there can be no question that the continual repetition of the same style of personation, under the influence of a continual temptation to work it up into a more extravagant form, has not had a very good effect on his qualities as an artist.

THE MARLBOROUGH GEMS.

The Marlborough gems have been sold *en bloc* for £35,000 to an unknown country gentleman, but what he means to do with them nobody knows. There can be no question that it is on the whole a very fine collection, but a very disgraceful characteristic of the ways of some fashionable auctioneers was displayed in the catalogue. Some years ago a private catalogue of the gems was compiled by an independent connoisseur of great authority on such subjects, for his own amusement, and afterward presented to the Duke, who had it privately printed. This catalogue was adopted by the auctioneers in an abbreviated form, and it has been discovered, by comparison with the original, that the abbreviations chiefly consist of the omission of expressions of doubt as to the genuineness of particular specimens, or other disparaging remarks. Thus, copies are represented as originals and cuttings in spurious materials as real gems. As the collection was disposed of as a whole, it is possible that the garbled catalogue did no great harm, but it was not the less a fraud. The author of the catalogue himself, of course, had nothing to do with the abridgement. J. H. F.

A WOMAN TRIES TO KILL HER FAITHLESS LOVER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Mrs. Aurora K. Dimmock attempted to take the life of Dr. A. W. Thompson, with a revolver, at Northampton, yesterday, because he had failed to keep his promise to marry her. She was foiled in her attempt, and Dr. Thompson has since taken steps for her confinement as a lunatic. Her friends, however, claim that she is not insane, and there is much excitement in the town over the affair.

HIGHLAND BRIGANDS.

BOLD ROBBERIES IN HUDSON RIVER TOWNS.

THE VILLAGE OF COLD SPRING AT THEIR MERCY—THEY VISIT CHISLEHURST, THE MOUNTAIN HOME OF CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG—MURDER ADDED TO ROBBERY—THEY PRY OPEN THE SUMMER HOUSE OF JUDGE PIERREPONT—A SUCCESSFUL RAID WEDNESDAY NIGHT—THE VIGILANCE COMMITTE POWERLESS—SUMMARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, July 15, 1875.

There is a terrified village in the Highlands of the Hudson, the inhabitants having just received another fright through the operations of what is believed to be a well-organized band of mountain brigands. The little village of Cold Spring is the place referred to. For at least four years past the most daring burglaries and robberies have occurred there and in that vicinity. The first of any note was an attack in broad daylight two or three years ago upon the Teller of the First National Bank while he was on the way to the depot to take the cars. He had his satchel in his hand, when one of the brigands hurried up to him, and, throwing red pepper in his eyes, snatched his satchel, which was full of money, and made off. In running through a gentleman's garden near by the gardener endeavored to stop the thief, when the scoundrel shot and killed him. From that time forth various crimes were committed, and have been committed weekly. Last March the thieves made a raid on the village, robbing stores and knocking people down and robbing them. Patterson's shoe store was cleaned out, and Morton's also.

Last month two men were caught in the attempt to rob a freight car at the depot, and in a fight which ensued with the watchman one of them was shot, but not mortally wounded. Both were arrested, but at the right time the evidence failed. Just before that robbery a gang of brigands entered John Cox's flag-shanty, bound and gagged the inmates, and then carried off $1,700 in gold, which Cox had secreted on the premises. Early this month a gang of brigands approached a house two miles east of Cold Spring, bound and gagged the family, stole a quantity of money, and then entering a barn near by stole a carriage and a team of horses and hurried to Cold Spring before daylight. There they robbed several houses, using violence upon the slightest provocation. They worked quickly, and got away before daylight toward Breakneck, driving up to "Chislehurst," the mountain home of Clara Louise Kellogg. There all alighted, and a boisterous hurried demand was made for admission. Miss Kellogg was quietly reposing in her bed-chamber. Her brother rose, and seeing the scoundrels at the door, ordered them away, at the same time pointing his gun at them from the window. Nearly all of them left. Seeing that one or two staid behind, Mr. Kellogg fired, and it is believed one of the brigands was wounded, as at daylight blood was found on the leafs and twigs for some distance. Further search being made, the stolen carriage was found, smashed to pieces on the rocks of Breakneck, and the horses having been set free were found roaming about at will, badly bruised and cut. This was not more than two or three weeks ago, and the villagers were greatly scared. They had, however, got somewhat quieted down, though all the timid ones refrained from going out of doors after dark, when once more they are thrown into a state of fear and excitement by another rush of the brigands through the village and by more bold robberies.

Last week one night there was an attempt to rob the Summer residence of Judge Pierrepont, three miles south of here. They were heard while breaking in and fired upon, when they fled precipitately. The next night they appeared at the house again, but instead of attempting to rob, emptied their revolvers into the windows and again fled. Luckily none of the inmates were wounded. Last night the brigands stole out once more under the cover of darkness, and another robbing raid was entered upon. They approached the residence of John Adams, a well-to-do brickmaker, and though Mr. Adams keeps a light burning in his room all night they clambered in the window and walking up to where Mr. Adams' clothes hung upon a chair, robbed them of a gold watch, worth $150, and $60 in money, and then beat a hasty retreat. They next entered the residence of Samuel J. Owens, the lawyer, and stole his gold watch and got away unheard. Then they went to the dwelling of John Wise and stole another watch, and afterward started for Lafarge's house. In their attempts to rob that place they were overheard, and decamped. They afterward visited James Dykman's. Mr. Dykman had been collecting money all day, and had about $500 in greenbacks and a large amount of scrip in his room. He and his wife were talking together till 1 o'clock in the morning, and at that hour Mr. Dykman heard somebody down stairs. Thinking it was a gentleman coming in who boarded there, he stepped to the head of the stairs and called out his name, but received no answer, and heard the steps of a man coming up stairs. He called out to his clerk in another room to bring him a revolver, when the man on the stairs beat a hasty retreat, and was afterward seen to join two other men who were in waiting outside.

The robberies have put the village once more in fever heat, and though the place has a vigilance committee, headed by Dr. Lent, they seem to be perfectly powerless. The large fire which occurred here a short time ago was, no doubt, the work of an incendiary. Rational men in the village believe all the robberies are planned by Cold Spring thieves, and that an organized gang of brigands carries out the arrangements. So serious has the matter become that it is proposed at the next meeting of the Village Trustees to take measures of an important and summary character to rid the village of all suspected parties. Until that is done robbery and pillage will still prevail.

CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

SALEM, N. J., July 15.—A centennial harvest home celebration was held here to-day under the auspices of the Ladies' Centennial Committee of Salem County for the purpose of commemorating the bountiful harvests of Salem County for 200 years, and of increasing the contributions to the National Centennial Fund. A large concourse of people was present from the surrounding townships. The day was observed as a general holiday. The public and many private buildings were decorated with bunting. Considerable revenue was derived from an admission fee to the museum of revolutionary and other relics, and to the grounds set apart for the celebration, which had been elaborately decorated with flowers, evergreens, fountains and bunting, and supplied with various public exhibitions. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Congressman from the First District of New-Jersey; Dr. Maxwell, of Delaware, and an oration by Secretary Robeson. The latter was devoted to an exposition in connection with the coming national centenary, of the peculiar structure of the Government, the ideas and principles of its founders, and its great success in developing as its central principle association of labor with political power.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

A BILL REPORTED TO ALLOW WOMEN TO VOTE AT THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—ALSO ONE TO INCREASE THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY TO $4,000—THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION—THE COMMITTEE ON THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION SHOWING THE WHITE FEATHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—The Legislative Committee on Female Suffrage reported to-day favorably a bill giving women the right to vote at the next Presidential election. A bill was reported increasing the salary of the Governor from $2,000 to $4,000. The Committee on Temperance have made a majority report amending the license law by abolishing prosecuting officers and reducing the license fee from $100 to $50. The majority was frightened out of the proposition to favor the repeal of local option by the fear that the Democratic Party would lose many votes by it. A minority of the committee reported in favor of the re-enactment of the old Maine law. The Investigating Committee on Bribery of Members met to-day, and refused to summon witnesses, insisting that the correspondent complained of should send for them, but he has no power to secure their attendance. It is a weak thing in the committee, and if the correspondent is smart he will leave the matter right here, and not allow himself to be put on the defensive.

AN IMPORTANT CHALLENGE.

O'NEIL CHALLENGES GEORGE ENGLEHARDT TO A THREE-MILE TURN SINGLE-SCULL RACE FOR $1,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 15.—James O'Neil has, this evening, sent through Fred. J. Engelhardt, in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, a challenge addressed to George Engelhardt, to row a three-mile turning race, on Saratoga Lake, two months from date, for $1,000 a side.

O'Neil has the best record for three miles—21 minutes 19½ seconds—done on this lake last Fall, when he rowed against time for want of a better competitor, in a race on the programme of the Fall regatta of the Saratoga Rowing Association. Engelhardt defeated O'Neil two years ago at Troy, both winner and loser beating the best professional time. O'Neil expected to meet Engelhardt in the association race last Fall, but Engelhardt was ruled out, not being a member of any club. A purse was then offered to Engelhardt at that time to row O'Neil a match, race, which he declined, and the merits of the two men have ever since then been a subject of warm discussion among the boating men and many others, and now O'Neil means to settle the question conclusively.

NEW ROUTE TO THE COAL FIELDS.

THE FINAL SURVEY FOR THE LEHIGH AND EASTERN RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., July 15.—The final survey for the Lehigh and Eastern Railroad is now being made, and the work of grading will shortly be commenced. The new road will run from Hazleton, Penn., to about one mile east of Port Jervis, N. Y., where it will connect with the Erie. The distance of the new route is ninety-eight and one-half miles, and runs from Hazleton over the Pocono Mountains, crossing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad west of Stroudsburg, thence passing up the Delaware Valley to Port Jervis. The route is a comparatively easy one to build, and S. P. Kase, President of the road, states that $6,000,000 is sufficient to build, equip, and put the road in running order. As soon as the survey is finished the work of grading will be begun.

CHINA.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE CHINESE PROVINCE OF KASHGAR—VICTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN FORMOSA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—The steamship Great Republic, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived to-day. Among the passengers were Rear Admiral Pennock and staff, from the command of the Asiatic squadron. She brings advices from Hong Kong to June 15, and Shanghai to June 16.

Shen Pao Chen, late Futai of Fukien, and conspicuous for his services in Formosa, has been appointed Viceroy of Kiangan, Kiangsi, and Anhui, and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the south of China, with head-quarters at Nanking.

Difficulties with Kashgar are apprehended by the Peking Cabinet. The rulers of that province are believed to be in alliance with authorized emissaries from the Western nations proposing to throw off Chinese rule.

After repeated defeats by the aborigines, the Chinese troops are said to have gained a victory in Southern Formosa. Two hundred savages are reported to have been killed. Particulars are not given.

Insurgent outbreaks in Mantchooria continue. The troops dispatched from New-Chevang have not have not yet commenced operations.

The United States flag-ship Hartford left Hong Kong June 16 for Singapore, en route for the United States.

JAPAN.

THE MIKADO'S SUMMER VACATION—JAPAN AT THE AUSTRALIAN EXPOSITION—RUSSIA DECIDES FOR JAPAN IN THE MARIA LUZ CASE.

YOKOHAMA, June 24.—The Mikado visits the Island of Yesso in July. He will be absent from the capital about three weeks.

The Japanese contributions to the Australian Exposition are valued at $14,000 only.

The Consultative Assembly of Provincial officials met at Yeddo, June 20. The proceedings were opened by an address from the Emperor. The functions of this body are limited in extent and important only as establishing a system which will be carried to greater lengths hereafter.

Intelligence has been received that Russia has decided in favor of Japan in the arbitration of the Maria Luz case.

NEBRASKA CROP REPORTS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—The *Herald's* special dispatches from points along the Union Pacific Railroad, and Otoe, Cass, and Sarpy Counties, represent the crops to be looking very fine. Everywhere they expect to harvest at least two-thirds of the crop. Grasshoppers are still flying north-west over some points. Barley and rye are already being harvested in many places. Reports from southern and south-western parts of the State are very favorable. The weather is hot and dry north of the Platte River. There is a little too much rain in some localities south.

INDIANS KILLED BY SOLDIERS ON THE LITTLE WHITE EARTH RIVER.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* reports the killing of two Indians and the wounding of three others by soldiers, on the Little White Earth River, this being on the reservation. The Indians are intensely excited over the occurrence, and all negotiations and work of the Commissioners are entirely suspended, and they are detained at the Red Cloud Agency. The circumstances attending the affair are not known here.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—The writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of H. D. Denison, the contractor, was made returnable to-morrow. In the meantime Denison is on parole.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETES.

THE RUNNING AND WALKING MATCHES.

THE AMHERST RUNNER WINS—HARVARD TAKES THE ONE MILE WALK—TAYLOR, OF HARVARD, WALKS THE SEVEN MILES AND WINS THE CHIEF CONTEST OF THE DAY—THE WILLIAMS AND COLUMBIA MEN FOLLOW IN TURN—AN EXCITING STRUGGLE—TIME OF THE WINNER, 65:15¼—VICTORIES IN THE OTHER RACES FOR UNION, YALE, HARVARD, CORNELL, AMHERST, AND WESLEYAN—AWARDING THE PRIZES—HONORS TO CORNELL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Thursday, July 15, 1875.

After the excitement over yesterday's regatta and the triple ball last night hardly so many people would have been expected at the morning session of the inter-collegiate athletic sports which occurred to day at Glen Mitchell. But the programme was attractive, and the course, with its ample accommodations for visitors, were sufficient to induce the lovers of Olympian games to forego sleepy indulgences and avail themselves of the exhilarating drive through the shady avennes, and the wholesome mental reaction consequent to the spirited contests of the collegiate athletes. The roads were therefore thronged by carriages and stages laden with students, ladies, and gentlemen, and many handsome turnouts dotted the long lines of curricles bound to the scene of the third annual display of college running and walking. The avarice of the hackmen was satisfied by their gains during the last two days, so that the most economical lovers of sport could gratify their inclinations without danger of remorse for extravagance. The fare to Glen Mitchell and back each session did not exceed one dollar, wherefore thousands witnessed the first part of the programme. Of course the ladies were not so numerous at this as they were later in the day, because of last evening's festivities, which were continued far into the night; but the grand stand was full, and the field in and around the judges' stand was crowded by gentlemen, who always take greater interest in these trials than the other sex.

The arrangements were most complete and the time of beginning was observed with strict punctuality. The contestants themselves were prompt and on the track half an hour before the hour appointed for the opening event—10 A. M. There was no bustle or undue excitement. Indeed, the pervading spirit was rather business-like than otherwise. The judges—Messrs. R. C. Cornell, Columbia; S. H. Olin, Wesleyan; C. H. Ferry, Yale; A. McC. Bush, Harvard; A. Van Rennselaer, Princeton; J. N. Ostrom, Cornell; and S. J. Bradbury, of Brown—were in their places betimes, as were also the referee, J. W. Watson; the starter, W. C. Squires, and the time-keepers, George L. Rives and S. C. Bushnell. So, without any preliminary delay, the entries for the one-mile run were summoned, and four stepped up to the line to await the starting signal. They were E. Copeland, of Cornell; F.W. Fort of Wesleyan; O. H. Shute, of Williams, and C. H. Barber, of Amherst. The remaining seven did not appear and were not waited for.

Two minutes after, the boys, looking confident and healthy, toed the mark. The starter asked them: "Are you ready?" And the answer, "Yes," scarce left the tongues when the pistol was fired, and like unleashed thorough-breds, the racers leaped forward and were off. Immediately Copeland, of Cornell, rushed to the lead with a peculiarly springy step, followed closely by the other three; but regarding them in no wise. He was pushed for a short space by Wesleyan, whose pace was too rapid to be kept up, and began to tell on him long ere he opened the last quarter of the first half mile, and he dropped behind, and was overlapped by Williams and Amherst, who were striving emulously to overtake Copeland, of Cornell. But his gait was still the same, and he accomplished his first half mile well in advance of the trio. He strode into the second half amid the cheers of his admirers, never varying his loping stride, which resembled that of an Indian in its steadiness, coolness, and unswerving directness. He looked like a man who had been trained to run all day, and could do it if necessary. But his speed was not so great as that now put forward by Barber, of Amherst, who gradually quickened his pace, and overtook Copeland at the three-quarter and ran by him, determined to score a victory. Fort, of Wesleyan gave out, but Schute, of Williams, hung bravely on, hoping against hope, and badly beaten when the leaders crossed the seventh eighth of the mile. Barber and Copeland were bounding along grandly, Copeland adhering to his Indian lope, and Barber, with his head thrown back, and his chest torso erect, and his feet beating the earth twice to the second. The excitement of the spectators was uncontrolable, and they rushed into the track, making two sides of narrow lane, down which the runners fled, looking neither to the right or left. "Now, Amherst," "Come, Cornell," shrieked the human walls, while two gentlemen held the string breast-high for the racers. A few seconds later it was torn from their hands by Barber, who leaped into the arms of his friends 4½ seconds ahead of Copeland, and the race was ended, having been achieved by the winner of Amherst in 4 minutes and 44¼ seconds, who was borne in triumph into the shadow of the grand stand and thence to his quarters, amid the plaudits of the multitude.

THE ONE-MILE WALK.

Before the tumult died away the competitors for the one-mile walk prize stepped to the line and were announced as follows: H. Sewall, Wesleyan; W. A. Platt, Williams; C. F. Sweet, Cornell; Hall, Princeton, and Green, of Harvard. Two minutes later they had started and were walking the first quarter. Green was the leader at this point, Sewall next, Hall third, then Platt, and Sweet, far behind. Williams passed the half-mile stand before Harvard, but was outstripped almost immediately by him. The race was plainly in their hands; but which would win it was hard to say, because they were evenly matched. On the last half, the fourth quarter, Green, of Harvard, quickened his steps, and like those in the previous struggle, hurried down the lane to the string, which he reached pale and exhausted, unable to stand still, and finally staggered into the arms outstretched to receive him. He was first, but he was not declared the winner, because the referee accused him of jostling his adversary of Williams a short way up the track; so his magnificent efforts had proved unavailing, and he did not win the prize.

THE SEVEN-MILE WALK.

And now the grand event of the morning—the seven-mile walk—was reached and the men to take part in it stood in front of the Judge's stand. They were Charles W. Francis, of Columbia; W. H. Downs, Wesleyan; M. E. Driscoll, Williams; H. E. Gage, Dartmouth, and W. H. Taylor, of Harvard. Taylor, Francis, and Downs, were in splendid condition, the second eliciting universal admiration, for though slender he was a perfect model of symmetry, each limb of faultless shape, and his chest and hips rounded as if by a sculptor's chisel. Taylor was stalwart and large; Downs brown and brawny. The signal was given and the race began, Taylor taking the lead, Downs second, Driscol third, Francis fourth, and Gage fifth. Taylor walked as though he had only one mile to accomplish, and Downs stuck to Driscol, while leaving him into occasional efforts which told sadly against him before the termination of the match. Francis stepped out beautifully and with graceful regularity, never failing to win hearty cheers of admiration every time he passed the grand stand. He certainly evinced splendid training and magnificent powers of endurance, but his speed, while uniform, was not so great as that of Taylor or Driscoll; therefore he dropped behind them too far at the very beginning of the long struggle. Taylor's tactics were only such as could have been adopted by a man of his herculean resources. He walked his best for four miles retaining his long lead, and evidently striving to increase it, if possible. Downs and Driscoll, clung to each other, resolved to drive one another to the last extremity and out of the contest. Their endeavors told terribly on them, and Driscoll began to look pale and weak before half the distance had been accomplished. Just think how fast these seven-mile walkers were going! Taylor made his first in 7m. 57s., and did not increase this time very much when he completed his last. The course was half a mile in circumference, so that the men passed the stand fourteen times, and their condition could be plainly observed. Taylor led every time, and, though still forcing the pace at the sixth mile, looked hot, not blown. Gage gave out without finishing his third mile, and Downs, of Wesleyan, before he concluded his fourth. The contest was then left between Taylor, Driscoll, and Francis. The first was still strong; the second, a slender man with narrow chest, breathing hard, but gamely holding his ground; the third hard and fresh, with a delicate flush on his cheeks, and still making his first mile time. He was cheered again and again, and up to the end of the sixth mile was deemed likely to give Taylor a terrible tussel for the victory. But during the seventh it was apparent that Taylor's tactics, which gave him a long lead—nearly an eighth of a mile—on the start, were going to do him good service at the final moment. Driscoll entered his seventh mile like a man who had made up his mind to do or die, and there seemed to be a very fair chance of his doing the latter. Pale, with wrinkled brow and parched lips, he strode blindly along, preserving his speed mechanically and accompanied by his friends, who trotted on either side of him, breathing words of excited encouragement in his ears and ready to pick him up should he fall. Francis was fresh and able to walk faster than he had at any time during the race; but he began to work too late, and although he gained on Driscoll at every stride during the last eighth he could not overtake him. At last Taylor struck the string and tottered into the arms of his Harvard chums and was borne away beneath the trees; but there was no time to follow him, all eyes were fixed on Driscoll and Francis. The former I thought would faint, but his fading senses were aroused again and again by the imploring voices of his friends, now thronging the track. "Ah, he staggers!" "He must fall," whispered the intensely interested judges. But that wailing shout of Williams once more aroused him, and he touched the string with his outstretched hands, and, swaying from side to side, dropped into the arms of his friends, to be carried away unconscious of the mad cheers that hailed him as second in the seven mile race and conqueror of four strong men. Francis came in immediately, touched the string, smiled, and walked toward his quarters, only a little heated. He had been splendidly trained. Under the trees on the grass, near the grand stand, lay Driscoll, surrounded by his friends. He was sore afflicted, and had to be taken at once in a carriage to his friends in Saratoga. He could not go to his quarters. The time of the race was a little over sixty-five minutes.

After this race several protests were handed in to the referee, Mr. Watson, one of which, and I deem it the most important, demanded that young Francis should get the prize as he undoubtedly had walked the course squarely, and the others had broken into a dog trot after the sixth mile. This seemed to be true from the judge's stand, my position, but Mr. Watson decided there were no grounds to sustain their request, so that Mr. Taylor won and Francis was third.

Then came the quarter of a mile run, which was gained by Mr. Culver, of Union, by a gallant dash on the last twenty yards, whereby he lapped L. B. Potter, whose chances of victory seemed almost certain, as he had led all the way with his head well up and his speed splendid. The settlement of this contest, like the other enthusiastic to a degree, wound up the morning, and gave the people a couple of hours to eat dinner and to rest, and at 3:30 the afternoon session began.

The stands and field were jammed, as nearly everybody at Saratoga was there. The grand stand was brilliant with fine costumes. Shortly before 4 o'clock the summons to assemble was rung for entries in the half-mile race. Only two appeared. They were David Trumbull and C. H. Barber, who had used up Copeland in the morning. This race was a most spirited one, but Barber was outdone and Trumbull reached the string before he did, to the delight of Yale. The sun's rays were scorching, when the three mile walk was called, and, to the surprise of everybody, Taylor, of Harvard, whose exploits have been recorded in the seven-mile race, strode out upon the track and toed the mark first. Surely he felt himself a hero, and without a blemish. He stood erect awaiting the arrival of his competitors, W. E. Platts of Williams, and Fairbanks of Brown. The signal was given promptly, and Taylor took the lead, and kept it to the end, using, however, his questionable step or dog-trot of the morning. Fairbanks was overcome about the middle of the race, and was taken off the track by W. H. Eustis, and driven to his quarters in a buggy, deplorably oppressed, and a victim to over-exertion. Taylor won, accomplishing the three miles in 25 minutes and 22¾ seconds, looking as fresh as ever. Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm of the Harvard boys at this double victory of their giant, and the 100-yards dash had almost begun ere the spectators were in a frame of mind to watch it.

The entries were Culver, of Union; Lindley, of Williams; Potter, of Cornell, and Hall, of Bowdoin. It was over almost as soon as begun, and Potter won it. Then came a pretty feature of the programme, the three-mile race, for which Rodgers, of Wesleyan; Morell, of Amherst, and Goodwin, the Captain of Columbia, were entered. Rodgers weighed 192 pounds; Goodwin was a brown-skinned, hardy fellow, and Morell looked like a Canadian half-breed. The men went away steadily, Rodgers first, Goodwin second, and Morell going freely. But, after the first mile and a half or three-quarters, Goodwin gave out and left the struggle to the other two. At the two mile and a half poor Rodgers, who been sorely worried by swarthy Morell, caved in and rolled over on the grassy wayside inanimate, and was carried to his quarters. Morell, hard and dry as a half-breed on an illegitimate war-path, put on a spurt on the last half mile, and went to the string an easy conqueror in a little over seventeen minutes. Such a scene as followed! The man would not be carried, because he disdained to acknowledge that his wind was impaired by the struggle, and he walked half way back to the field alone. But the boys would not be denied, and in an instant they had him on their shoulders, amid the various plaudits of all spectators.

But time was pressing and the day was fading, when the most beautiful contest of all, the 120 yard hurdle-race began. There were Maxwell, Prior, King, and Hall, of Yale, Columbia, Union, and Yale, respectively. The hurdles, 10 in all, were 12 yards apart and 42 inches high. The men were started and gave one of the best races of the kind I ever looked at. Every leap was taken and cleared as by deer, and Maxwell and King side by side overstepped the wooden barriers. At the last jump Maxwell lit forward and recovered himself soon enough to gain the string a length before King in 19¼ seconds. Then came the last race, the seven-mile walk, between the graduates, J. E. Eustis, J. W. Günster, and McCann being entered. One was Wesleyan, the other Williams, and third Harvard. This contest was actually between Eustis and Günster, who clung together with most wonderful tenacity during the whole struggle. Günster was in advance at first, but Eustis ahead toward the end. McCann was nowhere. He was beaten by three-eighths of a mile, and Eustis won in 69 minutes, 49¾ seconds. So ended the third annual athletic college sports, with great *éclat*. The prizes were awarded and presented to the winners in the evening by Ex-Gov. Hoffman.

The other events of the evening were a fitting termination to so successful an occasion. Commodore Garrison gave the Cornell boys a dinner in the United States Hotel, at which Yale, Harvard, and all the other colleges were represented. To-morrow the Cornell crew go home as guests of Commodore Vanderbilt, in special palace cars, decorated, and free, and the Saratoga regatta will thus end in a blaze of glory.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

CONTESTS WITH IRISH RIFLEMEN.

SHOOTING FOR THE ABERCORN CUP—VALUES OF THE SHOTS—RECORD OF THE AMERICANS—THE ALL-IRELAND CHALLENGE SHIELD WON BY THE DUBLIN SHOOTING CLUB—FEASTING AT CLONTARF CASTLE—A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH BY COL. GILDERSLEEVE.

From our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Sunday Morning, July 4, 1875.

I posted my last on Friday morning. We have had shooting and a little pleasure since then, and, I am bound to add, not our usual good luck. On Thursday morning all our men were on the ground at Dollymount at 10 o'clock, but the fog, or sea-haze, was so dense that shooting was not thought of for an hour and a half. Then the contest for the Abercorn Cup began. This cup is valued at fifty guineas. His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Captain of the Irish Eight at Wimbledon, gives this cup every year. This year our team were allowed, by special courtesy, to compete, the terms being that, if an American was first of all, then he had a fifty-guinea cup, but if only first of his own team, then a cup value for five-and-twenty guineas. Another very important decision rested on this competition. The first eight Irishmen on the score form the Irish Eight at Wimbledon. In this dual anxiety the men set to work. The fog, which had retarded business, gave way to a very noisy, puffy, blustering day, and shooting was not easy. I wish to remind the public again that the values of shots are different from those which ruled on the day of the great match. Then it was bull's-eye 4, centre 3, and outer 2. Now it was round bull's-eye 5,

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.	1st dy's Total.	Gross Total.
Saunders	60	55	35	140	162	303
Barnett	45	34	retired	....	145	....
Canfield	58	44	48	150	155	305
Bonner	59	51	36	146	156	302
Denny	48	50	37	135	132	267
Sullivan	49	51	32	132	141	273
Butt	48	55	44	147	161	308
McDowell	52	54	50	156	148	304
Rea	50	53	40	143	1 9	2-2
Ballard	59	44	37	140	168	308
Globe	50	retired.	....	....	....	....
Goff	53	61	48	162	174	336
Tufnell	51	retired.	....	173	....	....
Webber	45	52	41	138	133	271
Dowling	45	54	37	136	174	310
Walker	54	48	53	155	171	326
Ryves	63	53	45	161	163	324
Lee	58	56	59	174	167	340
Mure	63	52	46	161	173	334

From this it appears that six Irishmen head the list, and then come three Americans. I need hardly say that this has given rise to not a little joy, the proportionate strength of the two teams, 37 to 8, being quite ignored. Of the six foremost Irishmen, three only were of the team proper, which proves that the contingent of 37 came in forcibly. Had it been team to team, it would have been three Irishmen and then three Americans.

The result of all this is that Mr. Johnson carries off the Abercorn cup, (Mr. John Rigby won it last year;) Mr. Rigby wins £20; Mr. Pollock, £15; Major Fulton gets a 25-guinea cup; Col. Gildersleeve a Lord Bury telescope, presented by Mr. Stewart, London, and Col. Bodine a field glass, presented by a Dublin optician. Messrs. Coleman, Bruce, and Yale also take prizes. The Irish eight at Wimbledon are: John Rigby, Pollock, Hamilton, Johnson, Fenton, Wilson, Lloyd, and Fulton; Greenhill, man-in-waiting. I am sorry to have to add that an accident happened when one of our men was shooting at the 800 yards. Corporal Baker was engaged in signaling a shot, and Mr. Coleman, unfortunately, aimed at the wrong target and hit it. Some splinters of the bullet flew through the open trap at the side of the mantlet and caught Baker on the throat and chin. The blood rushed out profusely. Dr. Hamilton, (who is attached to the Royal Engineers,) ran up, sewed the wound, and had Baker conveyed to hospital. It is expected that he will be all right in a week.

THE LAST DAY'S SHOOTING.

Yesterday began the last day's shooting on Irish soil, save a small bit of pleasantry set down for Thursday next at Clandeboye, near Belfast, the seat of Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. The prizes were three, a twenty-five guinea cup presented by the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Edmund Dwyer Gray, the All Ireland Challenge Shield, and a 100 guinea cup presented by the proprietors of the *Sporting and Dramatic News*, a weekly illustrated paper published in London. Mr Gray proposed that his cup should be shot for at 800 yards, and that only one shot should be fired by each competitor, ties to shoot off. A great deal of amusing excitement ensued. There were thirty-four competitors, of whom Major Fulton, Col. Bodine, Mr. Canfield, Gen. Dakin, Col. Gildersleeve, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Ballard, and Mr. Yale were of ours. I should have mentioned that Gen. Dakin's arm was so severely bruised from the recoil of his gun on the day of the great match that he was barely able to dress, and not at all able to shoot. He appeared yesterday morning on the ground for the first time to take part in this prize competition. The first shot, that by Mr. Butt, (son to the eminent Irish lawyer,) was a miss. Then Mr. McKenna had a miss, then Col. Gildersleeve, then Mr. Yale, then Mr. Pollock—all the crack shots, in fact; and everybody was laughing. The wind was very puffy, and as it had been agreed that no man should tell another how he had fixed his "sighting," every man made his single effort as best he could. The result was, that of the thirty-four five were misses, six were outers, (2,) eight were centres, (3), five were inners, (4,) and ten were bull's-eyes. It now lay with these ten—Major Fulton, Mr. Canfield, Col. Bodine, and Doyle, Tufnell, Lee, Capt. Walker, Fenton, Wilson, and Walkington. Of this lot Capt. Tufnell made an Mainner, five made centres, and two made outers, for Fulton and Mr. Doyle made bull's-eyes. The excitement was intense. Ireland and America were once more pitted against each other, and America had her best foot foremost. The wind was sweeping round the dock fast enough. Thrice Doyle lay down and rose again, unwilling to risk his fate on shifting Euroclydon. Fulton, too, lay calmly on his back, and neither man seemed likely to fire until heaven was complaisant. At last Doyle resumed position, and, taking long and steady aim, fired. Up came the bull's-eye. Off went Fulton, and up came the centre signal. It was five to three for Ireland, and Doyle won the cup. Rigby and Hamilton and Johnson caught up the lucky man (a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, by the way,) and carried him round the ground amid tremendous cheering, and no men cheered more lustily than ours. So much for the first event.

Next came the All Ireland Challenge Shield. This prize is a wanderer. It is competed for annually by rifle clubs affiliated to the Irish Rifle Association. These clubs are represented by squads of four men. This year the Americans were allowed to shoot. The ranges were 1,000 and 1,100 yards; rifle, any; position, any. Each man was to fire twenty shots, two sighting shots at each range. The winners were to take the shield to their town, giving a guarantee for its safety, and its return a month before next competition. Three clubs entered—Dublin, represented by John Rigby, E. Johnson, Dr. Hamilton, and J. Pollock; Belfast, represented by J. Wilson, T. Walkington, H. Fulton, and J. S. Lee; and America, represented by Col. Gildersleeve, Major Fulton, Col. Bodine, and Gen. Dakin. At the 1,000 yards the Dublin men were far ahead, the Americans being 36 behind them and 14 behind the Belfast men. At the 1,100 the Stars and Stripes flew higher, and reduced the majority by 26, but victory remained with Dublin. Col. Gildersleeve started with a miss, and ended almost at the same point. Col. Bodine made two misses. The only Irish miss was made by Dr. Hamilton. I append the score:

ALL IRELAND CHALLENGE SHIELD.

NEW-YORK AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

	1,000 Yards.																				Total.
Gildersleeve	0	5	4	4	3	5	5	2	5	4	5	3	5	3	2	3	0	3	4	—	68
Fulton	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	3	—		79
Bodine	3	5	4	3	3	0	4	4	3	0	4	2	3	4	5	3	2	3	—		62
Dakin	4	5	3	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	2	4	0	2	4	2	5	5	—	73
Total																					282

DUBLIN SHOOTING CLUB.

J. Rigby	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	—	89			
E. Johnson	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	2	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	—	79			
J. G. Pollock	4	4	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	2	—	73			
Dr. Hamilton	3	2	4	4	0	5	4	4	5	3	5	3	R	5	2	4	5	4	—	73	
Total																					318

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

J. Wilson	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	3	5	5	—	88	
J. Walkington	5	2	3	5	3	R	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	R	5	4	2	3	—	66	
H. Fulton	3	5	3	2	4	0	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	3	3	2	3	—	70	
J. S. Lee	3	5	3	5	2	5	3	4	5	0	3	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	—	72	
Total																					296

NEW-YORK AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

	1,100 Yards.																				Total.
Gildersleeve	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	2	0	0	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	0	—	73	
Fulton	4	3	5	5	0	5	2	5	2	5	3	3	2	5	4	4	3	3	—	66	
Bodine	4	4	5	3	4	2	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	3	—	78	
Dakin	0	0	2	5	4	2	3	2	2	4	4	3	5	4	0	3	3	4	5	—	60
Total																					277

DUBLIN SHOOTING CLUB.

J. Rigby	3	5	2	5	5	4	2	0	2	R	2	0	3	0	0	3	2	3	—	48	
E. Johnson	4	4	2	3	4	5	2	4	4	0	2	2	3	5	3	4	3	3	—	62	
J. G. Pollock	5	3	2	2	5	0	2	4	5	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	3	5	—	76	
Dr. Hamilton	3	4	5	3	4	0	2	3	5	0	4	5	5	2	5	4	5	4	—	64	
Total																					251

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

J. Wilson	3	0	3	5	3	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	2	5	2	5	—	59			
T. Walkington	0	2	3	4	5	4	3	0	3	4	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	4	—	49	
H. Fulton	3	0	3	4	0	3	3	4	3	3	2	3	5	2	5	3	5	3	—	60	
J. S. Lee	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	3	4	5	4	5	3	2	2	5	4	—	54		
Total																					222

GROSS TOTALS.

	1,000 Yards.	1,100 Yards.	Grand Total.
New-York Amateur Rifle Club	282	277	559
Dub in Shooting Club	318	251	569
Ulster Rifle Association	296	222	518

Won by Dublin Club by ten points.

It was now determined to shoot for a $400 gold medal given by Mr. George Wilkes, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, New-York. The competitors were the three men who had made the highest individual scores in the all-Ireland Challenge Shield competition—Mr. Pollock, Mr. Wilson, and Major Fulton; shots, five at 1,000 yards. Mr. Pollock closed thus: a ricochet, 3, 2, 5, 4—14; Major Fulton, 4, 4, 4, 4, 0—16; Mr. Wilson, 3, 5, 5, 0, 5—18; and therefore took the medal.

There now remained the 100 guinea cup presented by the proprietors of the London *Sporting and Dramatic News*. Nine Americans were pitted against nine Irishmen—Coleman, Gildersleeve, Dakin, Bodine, Ballard, Fulton, Yale, Bruce, and Canfield, against Dr. Hamilton, Capt. Fenton, W. D. Waterhouse, R. Greenhill, John Rigby, E. Johnson, T. Pollock, J. Wilson, and H. Fulton. The distance was 500 yards, and the shots three, each man to shoot his shots consecutively. The only two who made three bull's eyes were Coleman and Gildersleeve; and they began to shoot off. Coleman made a bull's eye; so did Gildersleeve. The whole field stood round the firing point. Coleman made another bull's-eye. The Captain of the team tried his best, but only made a centre. Mr. Coleman was declared the winner. Major Fulton did not fire his third shot, but retired. This ended all competition for the day and year, and the teams got their gear together and drove to a sumptuous garden party at Clontarf Castle, the seat of Mr. Vernon, lord of the soil on which the matches had been shot. Mr. Vernon is a very wealthy gentleman, and occupies a prominent position in Dublin society. He invited about 500 of the élite of the town to meet the American Team. The party began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and closed at 7. The gathering was one of the most elegant and fashionable I have ever seen. Lord James Butler, brother of the Marquis of Ormonde, and Lady Rachel Butler, sister of the Duchess of Abercorn and Earl Russell; Lord Chief Justice Whiteside, Gen. Sir Edward Holdich, Commander of the Forces in Ireland; Col. Sitwell, Sir Bernard Burke, and a host of local notables were on the grounds. A military band was in attendance. In a marquee superb refreshments were plentifully supplied. The grounds were in magnificent order, and afforded views of lovely scenery. Mr. Vernon played the host excellently, and the American Team were photographed by an artist specially retained. It was after 7 in the evening when we were able to leave this beautiful country residence, and at 8 we were due at the distribution of prizes in the Exhibition Palace. This was a very interesting ceremonial. The palace is a crystal hall. It cost more than £60,000. It is now the property of Sir Arthur Guinness, Baronet, one of the members of Parliament for the City of Dublin. The hall, which was beautifully illuminated and hung with flags, was crowded with an enormous concourse of people. Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided, and the Lady Mayoress was beside him, to hand the prizes to the lucky men. The platform was radiant with beauty and fashion, and the people were more than enthusiastic. Two military bands played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" with might and main, the crowds cheered, and the place was vivid with pleasure and excitement. The prizes, a tall heap of silver and gold ornaments, shone from the platform in great beauty. Mr. Foster, the honorary Secretary, read the report of the association, and declared the official figures of the great international match. They now stand:

AMERICANS.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Gen. Dakin	58	55	52	165
Col. Gildersleeve	56	52	56	164
Col. Bodine	52	59	51	162
Major Fulton	58	57	46	161
Mr. Yale	57	52	51	160
Mr. Coleman	56	48	52	156
Total	337	327	304	968

IRISHMEN.

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Mr. J. Wilson	58	50	55	163
Mr. E. Johnson	58	54	50	162
Dr. Hamilton	56	54	51	161
Mr. J. G. Pollock	59	53	49	161
Mr. J. McKenna	52	44	53	149
Mr. J. K. Milner	55	37	41	133
Total	338	292	299	929
Total for American Team				968
Total for Irish Team				929
Americans won by				39

PRESENTATION OF BADGES.

This places Gen. Dakin in the front rank of the American Team, and shows that there were only nine points between the first and last man. Nothing could be more satisfactory in a team. The members were received by the people with great good will, and when Major Leech called upon the Americans to come forward to receive their badges the hall rang again with applause. Col. Bodine was hailed as "Old Reliable," from every part of the building; and his grave gratitude was a picture. At the conclusion of the presentation to the Americans, Col. Gildersleeve, on presenting himself, was received with unbounded applause. When silence was restored, the Colonel said, "My Lord Mayor, I feel that I owe an apology to you and to the ladies and gentlemen who have assembled here to-night for the condition in which I find myself on this occasion. I am here expected to make a speech. [Laughter.] But the Irishmen have kept the shooting entirely for us since we arrived that I have had no time to prepare a speech. [Applause.] I must say that I have looked forward to this evening, even in our own far off home. I have looked forward to the night when your prizes would be awarded, and I assure you with much anxiety, because I was very uncertain as to who would be the successful party in the great match; and I thought it would be well for me to prepare some remarks for this occasion. [Cheers and applause.] It involved, however, at that time the preparation of two speeches, one to be spoken in case we won, and the other to be spoken in case we lost. [Laughter and cheers.] I had not energy enough for that, and I have been so elated with our success that I am here without either speech. [Laughter and cheers.] But I know, my Lord, from the generosity and kind feeling which we have seen ever since our arrival, that the poor way I am able to thank you will be excused. [Cheers.] Upon our arrival we found an organized body ready to receive and entertain us. It was all arranged systematically, and eventually we found that we were to enjoy the magnificent hospitality of this beautiful Island. [Cheers.] The people greeted us on every hand and made us welcome. [Renewed cheers.] We found the best of everything provided for us, the most attentive and industrious gentlemen to look after our comforts, and on behalf of the American team I beg in the first place to thank the gentlemen of the committee who have labored so earnestly and successfully to make our stay here pleasant and agreeable [loud applause;] and I beg, my Lord Mayor, on this public occasion, to thank you for your generous hospitality, for having contributed so largely to our enjoyment while here. [Applause.] We were successful in the match. That is what we came for. [Loud cheers.] We expected to have a good time. We did not care so much about that. Now that we have had both, we go home with unbounded joy and delight, and we go to meet a country delighted to receive us. [Great applause.] They are proud of our victory, and I think I can say without hesitation that it is the first party that went out of our country for a contest that was successful, and that, too, adds to our satisfaction, [hear, hear,] and will add to the interest of the reception which we shall have the honor of receiving. [Loud cheers.] That the success of my friends was largely the result of good fortune, is evidenced by what has taken place here to-night. You have heard the report of the Honorary Secretary of the Irish Rifle Association, and if you listened carefully, although the Americans entered in every match, you did not hear the American names among the successful. They were further down in the list, and yet they were present, and did their best in all the matches. [Hear, hear.] To-day we had a severe contest at 1,000 or 1,100 yards. We were anxious to win that beautiful shield, and display it in Broadway in New-York. [Laughter and applause.] We had, in fact, in our mind a certain window where we thought it would be well to put it. [laughter,] but after a very hard fight we were beaten—beaten handsomely. [Cheers.] I beg to congratulate the gentlemen who were successful on their victory. [Loud cheers.] I beg to thank you for the very generous spirit that has been manifested in our success. [Applause.] We did not expect, of course, that Irishmen would hope for the Americans to be victorious. That would be unnatural. [Hear, hear.] Toast you are not jealous of our victory, and that you greet us and congratulate us most cordially, we fully believe. [Hear, hear, and applause.] For this we thank our adversaries, and we thank all the people of Ireland, because we have received on every hand and from every quarter congratulations. [Cheers.] The Duke of Abercorn has honored us with his congratulations, and all down through every sea of society we have been congratulated feelingly, kindly, and earnestly. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] We brought over with us, as a slight tribute to Irish riflemen, a silver trophy, to be known as the American Cup, which now, on behalf of the American Team, I have the honor to present to Irish riflemen for annual competition. [Cheers.] We place it in the custody of the Irish Rifle Association, to be shot for on such conditions as they shall appoint. It is made of American silver, taken from the mines of Nevada. [Cheers.] It is the work of native-born citizens of the United States. [Cheers.] It is the gift of citizens of the United States, and the only regret we have is that it is not a larger gift, and to be enjoyed by a greater number of people. We present it as a slight memorial of the first visit of American riflemen to the United Kingdom, and we offer it for an annual competition by the riflemen of Ireland. [Loud cheers.] In itself it is but little. If the memory of our visit is as firmly fixed on your minds as it is on ours it needs no symbol to make it more lasting. [Cheers.] We shall remember our visit here our entire lives. Our recollections of our enjoyments and of your kindness and generosity shall ever remain as fresh and green in our memories as is the shamrock of your country. [Enthusiastic applause.]

This speech, which was spoken in a calm, earnest, and responsive manner, was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Soon after the prizes were presented the American gift was set upon a chair and admired by thousands in turn. It comes from the house of Tiffany, and does him credit. It is absolutely beautiful. The figure of Liberty, as molded by Crawford, on the Capitol at Washington, stands on the top. Emblematic figures bearing wreaths are on either side, and then there is the American Eagle and a suitable inscription from Americans to Irishmen on the front. The cup stands about two feet in height and is beautifully proportioned. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, proposed by Mr. Joyst, Crown and Treasury Solicitor, and seconded by Col. Gildersleeve.

I believe the Dublin Corporation intend entertaining Alderman Cole (as representing New-York) to dinner on Monday evening. Col. Mitchell, Alderman Cole and the Misses Cole, Mr. Coughtry, Mrs. Dakin, Major and Mrs. Arthur, and Major Heland are now in Killarney. The remainder of the party will be the guests of Alderman Manning on Monday, when a trip to the County Wicklow is contemplated. The team leave for Belfast on Tuesday, for Glasgow on Friday, and arrive in Wimbledon about the 15th.

THE SEASON AT CAPE MAY.

PHILADELPHIA'S FAMOUS WATERING PLACE.

THE REGATTA THE CHIEF TOPIC OF INTEREST —THE BATHERS AT THEIR BEST—CROWDS COMING WITH THE YACHTS—PART OF THE HOTEL GUESTS—PROPOSALS FOR THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA NEXT SUMMER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Monday, July 12, 1875.

The regatta is just now the great consideration at Cape May. It is the particular pivot upon which Cape May society turns. Every lady you meet wears a hat with a nautical cant in it, and every other gentleman commits himself to a pea-jacket and gilt buttons. The entire effect is very pretty. It gives one a notion of starch and pipeclay leaving off for a season its rigid proprieties and taking refuge in a perfectly agreeable *insouciance*. Every gentleman who is not a Commodore, is at least a sailor, but I think the Commodores preponderate. However, the time passes very pleasantly, and the pretty watering place is in quite a state of bustle and preparation. It is not so objectively dashing as Long Branch, but neither is it so tantalizingly lazy. It has no such smart equipages as those that rattle along Ocean avenue, but, on the other hand, it lounges less on the piazzas of the hotels, and is altogether more lively when it disports in the surf. The Aphrodites, who "come flushed from the full-flushed wave," seem to have inherited the graces of their mother, Venus. They are as lovely as she, but a great deal more modest, and I think that the finest of them come from Baltimore. There were more beautiful women in the water to-day than one could count in a week, and, as a consequence, a great many gentlemen also were in favor of a bath. In fact, at times the bathers were as thick as shoals of herring, and they kept up the sport with rare efficacy.

For the weather, it was delightful. The rich soft haze of Summer that we notice so frequently by the sea-side was spread over the ocean, and while it obscured nothing, brought everything within the influence of its mild glamour. Then "the league-long rollers" came in with that majestic swing which the sea in its mildest mood never loses, and broke upon the beach in splendid cadences. Its eternal rhythm may perhaps have something too much of a monotone, but mingling with the measures of that other tide of life and gayety on the land, the harmony seems perfected. That tide appears to have been at the flood ever since the near approach of the regatta. Every train brings crowds of pleasure-seekers, and every day the hotel proprietors approximate toward a plethora of good fortune, while their clerks become wasted by an over-exercise of politeness. But the latter are indeed wonderfully equal to the strain. The most embarrassing and intricate questioning is not too much for their equable apprehensions. Everything goes pretty well at the hotels except the colored waiters. They are worse than the veriest serving aristocrats who, in their white ties and swallow-tails, confound your calculations, and make you doubtful as to whether it would be proper to ask them for a favor. Nature appears to have stamped upon the Ethiopian the legend that he shall serve his brethren, but at a watering-place hotel this is precisely the last thing that he has a notion of doing, except you apply to him a kind of currency compulsion. Then he is amenable, and is your very obliging servant. I heard an irate gentleman say to-day that if it weren't a pity to surrender the great issues of the war, it would be a good thing to send the tribe back to its native Africa; but he was prejudiced, not in a political sense, but because he couldn't get Spring chicken, and found even a plain beefsteak impossible of attainment.

But everything considered, I think that Cape May is just at present one of the most attractive watering places in the country. The President is here, as your readers have already learned; he is accompanied by a very large party, and all of them are registered at Congress Hall. Here and at the Stockton Hotel most guests appear to be accommodated. The latter is certainly full, and I think so is former. A good many New-Yorkers are staying at the Stockton Hotel, but of Cape May generally it may fairly be said that the greatest number of its guests appertains to Philadelphia. Baltimore is also pretty well represented, and several of the towns of Pennsylvania have sent in a good quota to swell the number. All the yachts of the New-York squadron that arrived yesterday had large numbers of guests on board. Vice Commodore Garner, of the New-York Club, came down on his new yacht, the Monawk, a superb vessel. Her perfect symmetry conceals her size, and her tall masts and handsome spars give her a most graceful appearance. It was the general opinion yesterday that her sails did not set well, but this defect will doubtless be soon remedied. With Commodore Garner came Commodore Osgood, Messrs. W. R. Bend, Arthur Thomson, and Frederick May. Commodore Dickerson, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, came down in the Madeleine, and among his guests were Major Gen. Shaler, Major Gen. A. Belnap, Jr., Theodore Myus, Henry Hartz, and Joseph Byrne. Mr. W. H. Thomas was on the Rambler, Mr. William Bishop on the Sadie, and District Attorney Phelps accompanied Mr. Rufus Hatch on the Resolute. All these gentlemen are registered at the Stockton Hotel. Among the other guests are: James Carey and Mr. Steele, Baltimore; C. M. Atkins and Col. F. P. Boyer, Pottsville; John Whipple, New-York; E. J. McDowell and family, Baltimore; Hon. Morton McMichael, W. P. Messick and family, Edward A. Warne, Matthew Baird, William H. Johns, J. E. Kingsley, Alexander Fox, Major J. F. Tobias, Major Charles K. Ide, J. Hackett, and Dr. Charles Boker, all of Philadelphia; George Singar, Pittsburg; Joseph H. Tooker, New-York; J. B. Sartori, Philadelphia; C. B. Grabb, Lancaster; William J. Howard; Charles Parish, Philadelphia; Thomas Drake, Germantown; Thomas E. Price, Philadelphia; Charles Spencer, Chestnut Hill; Charles E. Coffin, Muirkirk, Md.; J. H. Dieterich, J. A. Ray, and A. Benton, Philadelphia; J. Hoey and F. Babcock, New-York; J. Lovejoy and Louis A. Godev, Philadelphia; L. P. Ashmead, Chairman Regatta Committee; Henry Hailey, Titusville; James H. Heverin and family; Hon. F. Theodore Walton; H. P. Borie and Nelson Brown and family, Philadelphia; Gen. E. Burd Grubb and family, Beverly, N. J.; Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Pennsylvania Railroad; J. Harrison Eisenbrey and family, F. W. Fotterall, and C. W. Epting, Philadelphia; Col. Crosby, New-York; Hon. A. G. Cattell; D. O'Neill, Pittsburg; Gen. J. B. Bankson and family; Prof. S. W. Grass, M. D., Jacob Naylor, and E. J. Etting, Philadelphia.

Besides the President and his party, the following have taken up their quarters at Congress Hall: J. F. Ganse and family, Samuel Harlan and family, Wilmington, Del.; David S. Brown and family, D. M. Boyd and family, Peter A. B. Wiedner and family, and A. M. Moore and family, Philadelphia; Gen. H. Pleasants and I. T. Lineaweaver and family, Pottsville; William Morrison and family, W. H. Ewing and family, and William McKnight and family, Pittsburg; Hugh Sisson and family and L. McMurray and family, Baltimore; J. W. Alert and family, Newport, Ky.; W. B. Shaw and family, Washington, D. C.; C. V. Riley and family, Rev. William P. Corbit and family, Samuel K. Hillis, William P. Falconer, and Henry C. Hoyt and family, New-York.

The intentions of the Cape May people in respect to a centennial regatta next year are worth a good deal of consideration. The principal prize offered—$5,000—is exceptionally liberal, and, as the regatta is an international one, it is to be hoped that some of the English yacht-owners may be induced to enter. It would be worth while to see a contest between some of the famous English cutters and our superb schooners. Such cutters as the Oimara, Vanguard, Garrion, Fiona, Mosquito, and the like would be most welcome in our waters, and there can be little doubt but their fine windward sailing qualities would be well appreciated by our yachtsman. The visit of the President to Sea Grove last evening was a very brief affair; but of that interesting settlement more at another time.

A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The church edifice and chapel formerly occupied by the Tompkins Avenue Presbyterian Church at the corner of Tompkins avenue and McDonough street, Brooklyn, will be opened for worship on next Sunday by the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church Society, an organization brought into existence on the 6th inst., and into whose hands the property passed through the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, who were the holders of a first mortgage for $61,000. The Trustees of the new church are: Messrs. Edmund G. Hubbard, President; Sidney E. Cooke, Treasurer, and John R. Wood, Moses G. Leonard, Elihu J. Granger, Peter Palmer, James W. J. Pierson, Robert G. Hutchinson, and Joseph A. Shoudy.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TROUBLE.

REV. DR. WILSON, OF LOUISVILLE, RETIRES FROM THE SOUTHERN BODY AND IS RECEIVED BY THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERY —A SKETCH OF THE DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR SETTLEMENT.

Rev. Dr. S. R. Wilson and the First Presbyter an Church, (South,) of Louisville, have been admitted into the Northern Presbyterian Church. The First Church was one of the oldest members of the Louisville Presbytery of the Southern Presbyterian Church. A few years ago dissensions arose among its members, and there was some dissatisfaction with the Pastor, owing, as charged by his opponents, to his want of sympathy with the Southern Church, his arbitrary treatment of the session, and "his peculiarities of disposition, amounting, under excitement, to partial derangement." The troubles became so serious that seven Elders and their families withdrew, and some of those who remained memorialized the Presbytery, asking a visitation to settle the difficulties. The Presbytery appointed a committee for this purpose, but the Pastor and the session objected to the moderator and committee coming to the church or having interviews with any of the members. The committee, however, saw such persons as would meet them, at another place, and reported to the Presbytery, advising that a formal visitation to the church be made; and that the session be instructed to receive back fourteen members who had taken letters of dismissal, but who desired to return.

Last July the Pastor read a paper from his pulpit concerning the affairs of the church, charging falsehood on some of the members, and otherwise reflecting upon them. In consequence, several of the assailed demanded letters of dismissal. In September Dr. Wilson delivered an address in his lecture-room concerning the subject of their withdrawal, charging them with slander, with having tried to destroy the usefulness of their Pastor, and with having broken up a revival. They then returned their letters to the session, which declined to receive them. The next step was an appeal to the Presbytery for counsel. In November Dr. Wilson published a card, which was regarded as reflecting unfavorably upon the Presbytery. He was accordingly adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and was notified that he could not sit in the Presbytery until he apologized. This he refused to do, and on his failure to appear the Presbytery dissolved his pastoral relations with the First Church on the petition of sixty-two of its members. The friends of the Pastor took an appeal to the General Assembly, which devoted nearly a week to the consideration of the case at its recent session. The complaint alleged that the Louisville Presbytery had not proceeded according to the constitution, and asked that it be directed to carry the whole case under the rules. The Assembly, in voting not to sustain the complaint, stated that it passed judgment only upon the constitutional issues involved, and that there were in its opinion some irregularities in the proceedings of the Presbytery. After the close of the Assembly the Presbytery met and directed a letter to be sent to Dr. Wilson, asking him whether he recognized the jurisdiction of the Presbytery and would submit to its decisions concerning himself. He wrote a long rep y in which he said: "Inasmuch, therefore, as the Assembly have sustained and ratified the unconstitutional and unjust acts of the Presbytery, by which my rights and privileges were, and are, taken away, I regard my ecclesiastical connection with that body as thereby sundered fully and finally, and all obligation to obey or submit to its decisions, or to the decisions of any of the lower courts acting under it, as absolved." The Presbytery then passed a resolution declaring that Dr. Wilson "has no further authority to preach and administer ordinances," and ordering "that his name be stricken from the roll." This action excluded Dr. Wilson from all the Southern Presbyterian churches.

Dr. Wilson and his church then made application to the Presbytery of the Northern Church for admission. In his letter to the latter he says of the views which arose concerning slavery and the war, and says: "If any one should recall any word used in those discussions which was esteemed harsh, I desire to change it, and would rather it had never been uttered. Adapting to this present purpose the language of the Committee of Conference of your Assembly, I would say, that in the times were said in peculiar times and under strange and exciting circumstances, and it is my desire that they be considered by you in the same spirit of charity and Christian forgiveness which I most heartily extend toward those by whom anything may have been uttered of which I myself have thought I had reason to complain."

In his examination by the Presbytery he declared his adhesion to all the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. It was then voted to receive him, and the moderator extended to him the right hand of fellowship.

The church property is now in litigation. A resolution in the Presbytery proposing an equitable division of the property was voted down. Dr. Wilson's personal character has not been impugned in any of the proceedings against him, nor has he been charged with heresy. The contest has been carried on with bitterness, and the settlement has brought a much desired peace.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

GRADUATING EXERCISES—CONFERRING OF DEGREES—COLLEGE IMPROVEMENTS—LADY GRADUATES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, July 14, 1875.

The commencement exercises opened yesterday with the military drill by the students. Some eighty muskets were in the line, commanded by Capt. Robinson, United States Army, and were reviewed by Gov. Peck and the Trustees of the university. The new Park Gallery of Art was then thrown open, and was soon filled. At the Phi Beta Kappa meeting at 9:30 an interesting question arose. Two young ladies stood in the first third of the graduating class, and were entitled to membership. It was thought best to hold consultation with some of the other chapters before deciding such a weighty question, and so these two young ladies are still in doubt. The quarter-centennial of the Delta Psi Society followed the Alumni meeting. The address was delivered by Prof. H. B. Buckham, of Buffalo, and the poem by Rev. C. F. Huntington, of Kilbourn City, Wis. In the afternoon came the celebration by the Alumni. The oration was given by Hon. William P. Wells, of Detroit, Mich., and the poem by Rev. E. E. Herrick, of Chelsea, Vt. The election of officers of the Alumni Association resulted as follows: President, Prof. S. H. Peabody, Chicago, Ill.; Vice President, William G. Shaw, Burlington, Vt.; Secretary, C. E. Allen, Burlington, Vt. In the evening occurred the Junior exhibition, at which sixteen members of the class spoke.

At 11 A. M. to-day the graduating exercises took place in the College Street Church. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: "Philosophy of France in the Eighteenth Century," E. W. Andrews, Shelburn; "The Wager of Battle," E. M. Lee, Burlington; "Engineering as an Agent of Modern Civilization," J. B

TWEED'S CASE.

CHARLES O'CONOR AND THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

JUDGE NOAH DAVIS ASKS MR. O'CONOR'S OPINION—FULL TEXT OF THE REPLY—A REVIEW OF THREE DECISIONS OF THE COURT—THE COURT ADOPTED A DOCTRINE WHICH IT HAD PREVIOUSLY REPUDIATED.

The following correspondence has passed between Judge Noah Davis and Mr. Charles O'Conor, relative to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case. Mr. O'Conor's letter reviews the decisions of the Court of Appeals in the test suits, but deals specially with the use which was made of an opinion by himself before the Judge in another case, which they repudiated:

JUDGE DAVIS' LETTER.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

SIR: A critical examination of the opinions delivered in the Court of Appeals in Tweed's case, shows that that court failed to find any authority for its decision of the question of jurisdiction to pronounce cumulative sentences on convictions of several distinct misdemeanors, except in quotations made by Judge Allen from an argument used by you on the hearing some years ago of a case before that court. These quotations are put forth virtually as an announcement by the court that at the time of Tweed's trial you believed that the sentences of the Oyer and Terminer were without authority.

Before pronouncing sentence in that case I gave to the subject a most elaborate and careful examination, and I failed, as the Court of Appeals have failed, to find in the books a single judicial or elementary authority adverse to the conclusion I reached, while numerous authorities of both kinds sustaining that conclusion all of which the Court of Appeals have disregarded, were found and carefully examined.

Considering your relations to the prosecution of Tweed for his frauds and crimes, I cannot help thinking that, although you were not directly or personally connected with that trial, it was your duty as a lawyer and a citizen, if you then entertained the opinion which the court now seeks to attribute to you, to have put in to my hands, when the subject was so long under consideration, the argument by which the Court of Appeals endeavors to justify its decision.

You were not the employed advocate of any private or public interest. You were known to be acting of your own volition, without any motive or restraint beyond such as your unbiased sense of honor and justice should have inspired, and therefore you were not affected by considerations which may sometimes induce counsel, when engaged in forensic conflicts, to withhold views which they deem adverse to their own success.

You could not have been unaware of the great respect which an argument of yours would have received from me and, though I might not have concurred with it in view of the facts, I was entitled to have had an opportunity to consider them. Without having been cited by any one, at any stage of the case, that argument is now brought forward by the Court of Appeals as their very spear and shield. Under the circumstances I think you will pardon me for asking why I was not permitted to have the light of that argument before me, and also whether you entertained at the time of Tweed's trial a belief that in pronouncing the cumulative sentences the Oyer and Terminer exceeded its jurisdiction.

With the highest respect, I am, &c.,

NOAH DAVIS.

CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq.

REPLY OF MR. O'CONOR.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

Hon. Noah Davis:

SIR: The campaign against official malversation commenced through the press in 1871, and mainly carried on by proceedings before the courts, has now reached a point which demands earnest attention from the tax-paying and burden-bearing class. Courage always wins for a Rinaldo not only the admiration of his bandits, but a somewhat subservient and at last undeserved loyalty. It is a controlling element of success, as the foremost delinquent has proven. Either in his own person or through a representative he has thrice bearded public justice in that high tribunal whose voice is law, and, on each occasion, has received its award that, as against him or his, the weapons devised by the people's advocate were vain and hurtless. Bowing dutifully to the image of virtue which imagination may place in front of the justice seat for the decent homage of its occupants the learned judges decorate the possibility that atrocious robberies such as are mounted should ultimately go unreviewed; but in every case against the peculators a majority hold with unswerving constancy that the law forbids such a remedy as that then under review. "Try again" is the implied advice; and if the patience of the public prosecutor shall hold out, this generation may expect to witness throughout its allotted term, as a species of amusement, periodically recurring proofs how thick-witted the people's lawyers are, and how admirably astute, in the same uniform direction toward impunity, the judges of the last resort are when dealing with peculators.

SHALL THIS BE SO?

It is a highly probable result, unless there shall arise among the suffering class a determined resistance to the power by which they are enthralled and an inflexible resolve to reform existing abuses.

For some years prior to 1871 the machinery of faction in this State was so organized that a certain not very respectable portion of each party co-operative by controlled the Government. Increasing cost, increasing taxation, and numerous indirect devices for plundering individuals or masses constituted the quarry from which these co-workers drew their reward. Party differences were but a name. Just enough of party spirit was exhibited to color the pretended conflict of those who, controlling the visible movements of a nominal opposition, were in perfect accord as to the attainment of ends. These ends included great frauds, through public works upon the canals or elsewhere in the State, and enormous plunder, through numerous instrumentalities, in the metropolitan City. The managers were not in all respects alike. Nominally they differed in political opinions. There were other differences. Some were bold defiers of moral sentiment, who regarded success as a consecrator, robbed the public almost without attempting concealment, and lived in open violation of common decency; others were sneak thieves, who enriched themselves secretly; still another class were contented with moderate pecuniary gains and the enjoyment of respectable positions, wherein, actually deceiving others and possibly to some extent deceiving themselves, they exhibited a property of adjustment which saved the Government from fatal unpopularity. It was when this system had reached a vicious maturity that Samuel J. Tilden, in 1871, undertook the task of reforming the Democratic Party, whose organization was then controlled by Tweed and his associates at New-York, in alliance with certain peculators hailing from both factions, and residing in the Metropolis or along the lines of the canals. The City men were, however, the real masters of the field.

Mr. Tilden's course and career form, in this connection, an interesting subject; still only a brief reference will be made to it. Notwithstanding his unqualified demand for purity in administration he seems to have retained the party relations. How he accomplished this object sufficiently to secure a nomination for Governor it is difficult for one of the uninitiated to comprehend. He did so, however, and he was elected. How knavery failed to make an effectual revolt during the canvass is another enigma. The spirit of satanic opposition which, tardily and late, reared its head against reform in the Assembly elected with him and by them struggled somewhat fusedly and ineffectually, is also a fit subject of study at this time.

A glance at the names that, during the preliminary canvass, came into notice as his rivals for nomination to the Executive chair would be suggestive of pertinent inquiries. To the light derivable from these sources nothing need be added here. The press has already made public all else that could be desired for some relevant and instructive calculations in the arithmetic of events. A general assault along the whole line occupied by peculators was not practicable in 1871, or at any time afterward until the advent of Gov. Tilden to office in the present year. Legislation in the interest of reform, with a vigorous and inflexible Chief Magistrate to enforce it, was necessary, and this was unattainable. What, if anything, has been effectively organized in this way during the present year remains to be seen.

The frauds committed in New-York having been discovered, thoroughly exposed, and remaining actually undefied, it was supposed in 1871, that ordinary judicial remedies could be put in force against the perpetrators. The local Judges had, in most instances, received their offices through the favor of Tweed and his associates. Of course the lawyers who were charged with the duty of prosecuting for the public anticipated difficulties in the early stages of their suits; but they had no suspicion that like agencies had influenced the construction of the highest court. They felt assured that, in all cases against the robbers, whatever might happen elsewhere, the final judgment of that tribunal would be not merely in accordance with law, but that, in pronouncing it, the Judges would be animated by an earnest love of justice and an active zeal for its advancement. In this confidence measures were initiated. In the civil suits to recover the moneys fraudulently taken it was quite impossible to secure that animus against the peculators which is always necessary to success, except by prosecuting in the name of the State; and, accordingly, that course being necessary, it was adopted. The circumstances were seemingly so favorable that the results must be regarded with surprise.

Six millions of dollars had been literally stolen by means of County bonds issued in the form prescribed by what was called the Special Audit act of 1870. (See Laws, page 378, section 4.) This was made the subject of an action by the State against Tweed, Ingersoll, and others. Another like fraud, perpetrated by one Thomas C. Fields, attorney for the City Corporation, and member of Assembly, through an issue of City bonds not authorized by any law, and amounting, with interest, to about $500,000, was prosecuted against that person. This was also in the name of the State. A brief account of these test suits and of their fate may be useful.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TEST SUITS.

All now admit that the $6,000,000 theft under the Special Audit act could not have been sued upon by the City Corporation. There was, however, within the City a local entity of very narrow and limited powers, called the County, whose investiture with corporate functions was never needful and was the result of inadvertence or of some evil design. It had never brought a suit, and it never had been successfully sued. That it should be the plaintiff was a point which, under the circumstances, would naturally have suggested itself to any desperate litigant who had no defense on the merits. It should be added that this very peculiar entity had never been legally entitled to a cent of money or to property of any sort, except by some express statutory grant made to it. If it could create a debt or incur a liability or be sued, it had no property that could be levied on. It was, however, an official machine put in motion from time to time by special enactment to impose a local tax for some specified use or purpose; and there was in the Special Audit act, as subsequently modified, an authority to impose such a tax for the repayment of those who should advance money on these special audit bonds. That authority was in fact irrepealable; for the Supreme Court of the United States, when needful, would compel the County officers to levy the tax. When the theft was perpetrated and public justice demanded a legal remedy against the thieves this corporate entity called the County had, in law and in fact, no shadow of concern with the matter, except the liability of its officers, as the State's taxing agents, to be put in motion for the benefit of the bondholders. If the thieves had repented and redelivered the stolen money to the County officers no lawful disposition could have been made of it, except by the State Legislature. Never, in any shape—in substance, in terms, or in intent—had any part of this money been granted to this entity called the County. Raised for no purpose but immediate payment to the fraudulent holders of the false audit certificates, it could not lawfully be applied to any other purpose. The bondholders were reimbursable, not by the County, not by its people or inhabitants, nor by any one save and except only the future unknown and as yet unascertainable taxpayers under a levy to be made for this special purpose. It could not be proved that one of these future tax-payers was yet born when the theft took place or when the suit was brought. The only persons injured were this future unknown and unascertainable class. All the judicial opinion ever appealed to, including that of the Court of Appeals itself in this very case, expressly declares that this local entity called the County was not the representative of that class. It seemed to the people's counsel that the State represented them, and was the proper plaintiff to sue in their vindication. But in the suit against Tweed and Ingersoll the Court of Appeals (Judge W. F. Allen delivering its judgment) held that the County alone could sue, and allowed Ingersoll's demurrer, thereby discharging him from the suit. A lucid, decisive, and fully reasoned opinion to the contrary was delivered by Judge Rapallo, in which Chief Justice Church concurred. Subsequently to the first argument one of the learned Judges departed this life; and, besides a temporary appointee in his place, Judges Folger, Andrews and Grover concurred with Judge Allen. This constituted a majority, and a judgment passed against the State. For the present this brief summary must suffice; a critical examination of Judge Allen's opinion cannot be conveniently presented to the jurists of our country until the judgment shall have appeared in the regular reports.

This was the peculator's first triumph. The second remains to be stated. It was in a case which presented other features but no complexity. The question on which the court and the State's advocates differed was simple in the last degree. It will be perfectly intelligible to every tolerably instructed jurist in Britain or America. It is difficult to find an excuse for the party that erred. The general facts can be stated in a few words. An act was passed in 1870, which, as construed by all the courts, authorized Controller Connolly to issue bonds of the City Corporation for a certain purpose to the extent of $50,000. Connolly issued bonds for ten times the amount, and paid the proceeds to Fields. A suit was brought against the latter by the State for this unlawful disposal of the public moneys. Lawyers will understand the grounds of a difference in the practice from that adopted in the first suit. The City Corporation was made a codefendant with Fields, the complaint alleging that its officers fraudulently colluded with Fields, the receiver, and neglected to prosecute for the money. Judgment passed by default against the City Corporation, and a recovery by verdict was had against Fields. On his appeal to the court of last resort this judgment was reversed. Judge Folger delivered the opinion. It concurs in all the positions of the State's counsel, save one. Admitting the original wrong as alleged, admitting that the fraud and collusion of the City officials was fully established for all necessary purposes, and further admitting that the judgment in that case, if permitted to stand, would protect Fields from any claim by the City, he held, nevertheless, that the State could not sustain its recovery. The same Judges who concurred in the Tweed-Ingersoll case concurred in this opinion and made it a judgment. There has been no intention to criticise it. As a judicial and literary performance it is without a blemish deserving serious notice, unless there was error in the conclusion. The point was fully and fairly met and directly decided. Jurists skilled in the common law throughout the world need only to be told that in this State legal and equitable remedies are allowed in the same procedure. They will pronounce upon this decision. It was the second triumph of peculation.

A DECISION THAT WILL LIVE IN STORY.

Whatever may become of these two decisions, the third is likely to live in story. It forms the precise subject of your inquiry. William M. Tweed was accused of fifty-one misdemeanors in as many separate counts of one and the same indictment. He was tried for them all at once, and convicted of them all. The trial was had in a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held before you; and several successive or cumulative sentences were pronounced against him for these offenses, amounting in the whole to twelve years' imprisonment in the New-York Penitentiary, with fines amounting to $12,750. For a single offense of this sort the utmost punishment allowed by law is one year's imprisonment and a fine of $250. Tweed spent a year in prison, paid to the proper receiver $250, and then sued out a writ of habeas corpus claiming to be discharged. After decisions against him in the subordinate tribunals his case came before the Court of Appeals, and, as usual, peculation was triumphant. He was discharged. And here we enter upon a view of the circumstances which gave this event a deep interest. As above remarked, Tweed's Government had quite too much influence in the New-York local tribunals to admit of success in criminal prosecutions at the outset of the campaign against official swindling. But time and persistent effort wrought changes. Some of the local Judges were impeached, and by their compulsory resignation or dis-qualifying conviction, together with the destruction of Tweed's control over the ballot-boxes, the local judiciary was changed. Even in the approaching which will guide intelligent opinion in the inquiry whether it was completely purified or still needs expurgation through the impeaching power, four-fifths of which will soon be elected. Other Judges were chosen by the people in the belief that they would administer justice. Among these was yourself, and none will deny that in trying the indictment against Tweed you faithfully, diligently, and honestly endeavored to perform your duty.

But it is said by the Court of Appeals that, however just and legal it might have been to inflict them on as many different indictments, these successive punishments should not have been imposed in a single trial and under one instruct. Your integrity and love of justice are not questioned; but you are said to have violated law. The highest court has pronounced you just, but not learned or wise. Honest, but not able, is the sentence reverted upon you by the liberated malefactor's friends. They exclaim in triumph that you are subject to public humiliation, and that your judicial function has received a blow. It is confidently asserted that the judgment of the profession at large anticipated that of the upper court, and pronounced your action erroneous. That high court has tendered one evidence of this. It has condescended to accept, adopt, and promulgate, as aptly expressing its own, my opinion against the practice pursued by you at the trial. That citation has forced upon me the duty which I am now performing.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was not pronounced on a writ of error brought to review a decision by which Tweed was compelled, against his objection, to acquiesce in a hearing of all these charges at one time. It was a determination that no tribunal in this State has power to try and punish a defendant for several distinct and separate offenses under one indictment. Even though the defendant should acquiesce in the union of several pending accusations against him in one trial, and even though he should prefer that course, as he well might under some circumstances, it is decided, as a matter of jurisdiction, that there must be a separate indictment and trial for each separate offense, which is to receive the full punishment. Nay, more; the settled forms of pleading, which are the best evidence of the common law, allow numerous counts in the same indictment and require each count to allege a separate and different offense; yet it is held, in effect, by the Court of Appeals, that if, by separate pleas to each count of an indictment thus framed, a defendant should confess his guilt, still the court would have no jurisdiction to impose any greater amount of punishment than that prescribed for one offense.

This decision draws after it many serious inconveniences. Some of them may be adverted to. If there was no jurisdiction to adjudge against him confinement beyond the term of one year, the detention of Tweed in the Penitentiary during the last five or six months was altogether unlawful. A civil action in tort will lie against every one concerned in it for such damages, remunerative or vindictive, as a jury of twelve men may see fit to award in the exercise of their unlimited discretion. In this predicament are included the Warden of the Penitentiary, yourself, (the Judge,) the Clerk of the court, the counsel who moved for the sentence, and many others. Indictments are still dependent, and these persons might be put to an appeal for Executive clemency as his only relief from a doom to the occupancy of Tweed's vacant cell in the Penitentiary. Had some one not affected by the Tilden animus been nominated and elected to the Governorship after the peculator's first judicial triumph, an event not then deemed impossible, the chances of these well-meaning but misguided delinquents to escape the vengeance of peculators' law might be less perfect than it is as things have turned out. Another circumstance deserves notice. After the full year had elapsed our venerable Gov. Dix, indignant at the favoritism which screened Tweed from the punitory treatment dealt out to common offenders, took measures to compel a more rigorous course. The sharp rebuke contained in his letter of November last will be remembered. Thus it may appear that he also brought himself under the lash of that law now announced by the Court of Appeals.

Let not these suggestions be deemed visionary. On the 23d inst., the day succeeding Tweed's delivrance from the Penitentiary, the following announcement was made in a City journal whose area of circulation is the whole civilized world, and whose credit as a chronicle of current events and of the various sentiments of classes is equally extensive:

"TWEED'S CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

A release from Blackwell's Island, to be immured the same day in Ludlow Street Jail, may seem no gain; but it is really a great one, all things considered. Tweed has not recovered his liberty, but he has put off the degrading striped dress of a convicted criminal. He is no longer subjected to compulsory labor, no longer forced to eat the food doled out to felons, and sleep in a narrow cell, but is allowed to dress as he pleases, to select any diet he can pay for, and to employ his time according to his inclination. He also enjoys whatever grim satisfaction there may be in the public humiliation of the Judge who pronounced his illegal sentence and who has been compelled by the unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals to sign the order for his release. Revenge is sweet, and besides enjoying this blow at Judge Davis' judicial reputation, Tweed has probably revolved in his mind the question of exacting satisfaction for the part of his imprisonment which the highest tribunal of the State has declared to be illegal. Tweed enjoys the change as he could not if it had been the effect of Executive clemency. To be set free by the law is a very different thing from a pardon, and the fact that his counsel have been so successful in the great matter of getting his heavy sentence annulled, encourages his confidence in their future efforts in the new suits. It is, therefore, idle to assume that Tweed does not think himself better off than he was in his convict's suit on the island."

So far as that article might be thought to imply on your part censurable motives or detected ignorance, it does not express the journalist's belief, nor was it intended to be so understood. It was merely designed to exhibit prominently in the editorial column the common sentiment and public bragging of the great peculator's friends. In the news column of the same and the following day the public are informed, in their chaste phrase, how Davis had been forced by the Court of Appeals "to eat his words."

We thus find, as a consequence of the peculator's third triumph in the Court of Appeals, that you, Sir, can escape the loss of your estate in damages only through Tweed's forbearance or that of a partial jury. You, as well as Gov. Dix and nearly all who have been actively moved by hostility to Tweed's peculation, can only avoid taking his place in the Penitentiary through some similar indulgence. One point, more important than all these in every true man's estimation, affects you. You must submit to mental humiliation. You must go down in your judicial history stained with the imputation of having been led into illegal oppression by ignorance. At least this is so, unless you can be vindicated at the cost of others. This is not a pleasant issue.

Let us then see how this matter of the cumulative sentences stands as between yourself and the Court of Appeals. That high tribunal, by Allen J., among other things, thus argues in support of its judgment:

"Eminent counsel claim with great plausibility and show or reason that the rule permitting the trial of a person or several offenses at the same time is not authoritatively established, and that it ought not to be. I cannot do better than to quote literally from the brief of Mr. O'Conor before referred to, and adopt his language, for the reason that he very clearly and tersely expresses the position and the arguments in support of it, and which I deem worthy of consideration. That eminent jurist, after referring to the analogy between the rules for penalties and criminal prosecutions says: 'And accordingly, except under some statute expressly authorizing such a course, it has not been the practice to allow two distinct offenses to be tried at the same time, either by indictment or penal action. Besides the confusion and embarrassment in which a trial at one time for many offenses would involve the accused, such a practice, if tolerated, would break down and utterly obliterate many principles of law that are not only well established, but essential to the safety of the citizen. Nothing is better settled than that the evil reputation of the accused shall not be offered to strengthen the proofs against him. That other misdeeds shall not be alleged, proved, or attempted to be proven is equally well-known law. If the public prosecutor or a common informer in a penal action can compel a popular person on trial for every delinquency imputed to him by common fame, such a one (however innocent) might often sink under the weight of unmerited opprobrium. The usage of employing unconvicted persons to guard against a possible variance between the allegation and the proof is the sole cause or any misapprehension concerning this matter which may appear in some few judicial opinions. Because the practice may be many years in an indictment or declaration, and each one in its face must be for a different offense, it has been hastily assumed that distinct and differ nt transactions occurring at different times and places, and requiring proof of many different offences, may be given in evidence on the trial of an indictment or a penal action. The few cases that are to be found giving an apparent sanction to this notion are not sufficient to establish it.' From the counsel with his usual acumen and discrimination, reviews the cases in a note to the brief, and shows that his position is not without foundation, and I incline to concur with him in my opinion. His arguments appear to me unanswerable."

There was a pungency in this citation. A lawyer not suspected of favoring peculators is shown to have condemned with "unanswerable" force the practice adopted against Tweed. Whether the learned court was happy in this editorial performance may be best determined by a comparison of this extract with the opinion delivered at the same precise point a very short time previously.

My argument thus cited against your action was delivered before the Court of Appeals in the case of Philo Johnson vs The Hudson River Railroad Company, in September, 1871. The plaintiff had sued for and recovered in one action $26 penalties of $50 each "for as many distinct offenses of the same kind." (Second Sweeny's Reports, 314.) An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the entire judgment was there reversed on the merits, without any reference to the question whether a party could be tried for numerous delinquencies at once and subjected to numerous penalties. The counsel with whom Judge Rapallo, while at the Bar, was of counsel for the defendant, and, of course, he took no part in the hearing on appeal. I argued the case in the upper court. It never has been and is not now suggested on any hand that, as it respects this point of joining several offenses and punishments in one trial and judgment, there is any difference between penal actions and indictments. In principle there is none; and the authorities plainly show it, and it is on that account alone that my argument, thus cited by the Court of Appeals, had any relevancy to its decision.

Although it turned out not to be necessary to an actual decision in the Johnson case, or, perhaps, in any other, the point was relevant in many suits then pending and many to arise, and reasonable that the very argument was urged upon the court by other counsel in these other cases. However this may be, the Appeal Judges, as we shall see, considered it and finally disposed of it. On Dec. 12, 1871, while the Johnson case was yet under advisement, Fisher vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company (46 New-York Reports, 659) came on and was decided. Judge Grover, in delivering the opinion of the court, spoke as follows:

"This makes it unnecessary to determine whether, if several penalties are recoverable, they can all be recovered in one action, or a separate action for each must be brought for each penalty. I dismiss this part of the case with the simple remark that, irrespective of what was the early common law rule, or how the question was an original one should be determined, on principle, the rule has been too long considered, settled, and acted upon in this State that they can all be recovered in one action to permit any departure from it by this court."

Of course Judge Rapallo declined to vote, and he stated the reason. We have seen that he was "interested in the question as counsel." This very declinature, eminently proper as it was, lends force and point to this statement, if either was needed. It shows how distinctly the question was brought under the notice and consideration of the court. Chief Judge Church and Judges Allen and Folger are expressly named as having our particular Judge Grover. Thus for the guidance of counsel, prosecutors, and inferior courts, the rule permitting the infliction of numerous punishments for delinquency, through one trial and judgment, was declared to be perfectly established—so completely, indeed, that the court could not "permit any departure from it." The volume of State Reports announcing that objection had thus received its quietus was published on May 20, 1872. Scarcely eighteen months had elapsed after that date when, on Tweed's trial, you applied the "rule" thus prescribed to you. Had any one then read to you my brief in Johnson's case, as persuasive evidence of the law, it must be presumed that you would have promptly referred to Fisher's case. You might have added, "If that argument cannot be answered it can be overruled. The deliberate opinion of the highest court in the State is against it. Whatever I might think of its legality, the rule laid down by that court controls me, and I must obey it." Had you not followed the rule so recently proclaimed you might have been pronounced inexcusably ignorant of it, or justly censured for insubordination.

Whether a doctrine so recently and so emphatically repudiated should have been at once approved and adopted when its effect was to open the prison doors and exempt a peculator from penalties, the Appeal Judges may answer as they best can. It is not the question propounded to me. The data to show that my argument, however irrefragable, was before the court and was repudiated by it when Fisher's case was decided. Of course I did not believe when Tweed was tried that you could have treated that argument as valid. You ask whether I supposed that the Court of Oyer and Terminer was exceeding its jurisdiction when you proceeded to impose the cumulative sentences. The above recited utterance of its views by the Court of Appeals in deciding Fisher's case forbade my regarding that act even as an irregularity or an error. The notion that it was an excess of jurisdiction never found place in my mind even for an instant. There does not seem to be any color for it. Had the Court of Appeals entertained this point anew upon a writ of error brought by Tweed, and, after duly reconsidering its former conclusion, reversed it, I, at least, might have been well satisfied. Doubtless I would have been as much flattered as surprised. Public justice could not have suffered any material prejudice, nor would crime have been furnished with immunity. The only consequence would have been a new levy of punishments in conformity with the altered views, more enlightened than those expressed in Fisher's case, which fuller reflection or abler arguments had generated in the minds of the Appeal Judges. But by changing their opinion, and carrying the point to a denial of jurisdiction, they have let in great practical mischiefs. Some of these have been already noticed; practically the most serious is the complete deliverance of the culprit from any punishment for fifty crimes of which a jury has pronounced him guilty. The judgment stands unreversed and in full force, though the penalties are remitted; and if prosecuted for any of these fifty unpunished delinquencies, he can now plead, as an effectual bar, his former conviction. The decision that the joinder, found by the court's new lights to be erroneous, affected the jurisdiction and was, therefore, reviewable on habeas corpus, will not be approved by the great body of enlightened jurists whose scrutiny its importance will naturally invite. They will not be apt to recognize in it any other merit than consistency, nor any consistency except that which may be discernible in its similitude to the two former judgments of the same tribunal in the civil cases. If it be true, as alleged by the delinquent's party, that all those who constituted the minority in the former cases have joined themselves unto the other four, so that unanimity now reigns within the court, the fact is to be regretted. It presents an exigency which should be met. Unanimity in seeking a remedy should prevail. Neither the pecuniary interests of our citizens nor the honor of our State can be deemed safe as matters stand. But we now have an Executive opposed to peculations, and in November an entirely new Legislature is to be elected. What is yet unstolen in the hands of the people may be preserved to them if they will act promptly, and employ for their own rescue the means which are in their hands. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES O'CONOR.

LAW REPORTS.

THE POLICE TRIALS.

A PATROLMAN TRIED FOR CLUBBING TWO CITIZENS.

At the Police trials yesterday Patrolman Bernard Cahill, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioner Smith, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, in clubbing Francis Gorman, a tailor, of No. 239 West Fifteenth street, and his brother Arthur, who is a book-keeper, residing at No. 85 Christopher street. From the complaint made by Francis Gorman, and from the testimony of the witnesses called to support it, it appeared that about 8.30 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 27th ult., Gorman and his brother were sitting on the stoop of the former's residence in Fifteenth street. They had been drinking, but were not intoxicated. While they were sitting there Officer Cahill came along and ordered Gorman into the house. The latter refused to go, when the officer seized him and shoved him into the house, at the same time striking him in the face and punching him severely in the breast with his club. Gorman came out again to the sidewalk, when the officer struck him two violent blows on the head with his club, felling him insensible to the sidewalk. His brother thereupon remonstrated with the officer, and was in turn clubbed and badly cut about the head. Some of the neighbors then took the insensible man into his apartments, where he recovered consciousness in about ten or fifteen minutes. Half an hour afterward Cahill returned with Patrolmen Hillman and Hubbard, and forced their way into Gorman's apartments, when both the Gormans were arrested and taken to the West Twentieth Street Police Station, where they were locked up for the night. The next morning they were taken before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court. There Officer Cahill made a charge of fighting in the street against the prisoners. They were not allowed to say anything in their defense, but were fined $10 each. This statement of facts by the complainant was corroborated by six persons who witnessed the whole occurrence. The policeman in his defense stated that Gorman and his brother were fighting in the street in front of the residence of Francis Gorman, when he came along and ordered them into the house. They refused to go, and commenced to abuse him. He attempted to arrest Francis, when both the brothers attacked him, and he was compelled to use his club in self-defense. He produced a number of witnesses to corroborate his version of the affair, but they did not succeed very well, as they contradicted themselves in many important particulars. The case was referred to the board for consideration.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Heatherton vs. Heatherton.—It was certainly unusual to provide in an order of reference that the adverse party to the motion should take up the report and pay the Referee's fees, but I am not prepared to say that it was an excess of power. I am not prepared, under the circumstances of the case, to enforce that part of the order by attachment. The proper course as it seems to me is, if the plaintiff refuse to take up the report for the defendant to do so, and on the motion for alimony and expenses to be heard on the report, the court can of course take into consideration the fees of the Referee in fixing an allowance for expenses. The order then to be made can more properly be enforced by attachment. I think this application should be denied without costs, and of course without prejudice to further proceedings on the motion for alimony and expenses.

By Judge Barrett.

Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—Considering the character of the claim I think that the City officials were justified in requiring strict proof, and indeed they would have been derelict in their duty if they had not required it. Under such circumstances the City ought not to be mulcted in a large sum, and I think that an extra allowance of one per cent. upon the recovery is reasonable and just. I wish however to be distinctly understood as not placing any such estimate upon the services of the learned counsel who have so diligently and ably conducted the cause. It is quite clear that five per cent. would be no unreasonable fee as between themselves and their clients. I only think that as between the Municipal Corporation and the plaintiff one per cent. is as much as the former ought to be required to contribute toward the expenses of the litigation, and that if the plaintiff substantially recovers the very large claim in question he can abundantly afford to compensate counsel therefrom for the excess.

In the Matter of Legendre.—Motion granted.

Lubbard vs. Avers.—Motion denied with $10 cost, to abide the event.

Rowe vs. Schenck.—The motion is granted so far as to substitute the Receiver as defendant instead of Schenck upon the latter deposition in this court, to abide the result of the suit; the moneys in his possession (the proceeds of the goods) Schenck may deduct his costs of this motion, but nothing more, and upon the deposit being so made Schenck is discharged from liability.

Schwartz vs. Myers, No. 2.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Ferguson vs. Ferguson.—The report of the Referee must be confirmed and judgment of divorce granted, and the custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

Phelan vs. Callender.—I have examined the authorities cited and I see no reason to change the decision already made; the motion must be denied.

Dugan vs. Gray.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Zimmerman.—The applicant may take an order referring it back to take proof of the value of Mr. Ferguson's services, and what would be a proper sum to be allowed out of the amount of the compromise.

Clark vs. Deacon.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 costs of opposing the motion.

Frank vs. Doig.—Under the decisions the items which have been objected to must be disallowed. As to the keeper's fees, they should have been certified to by the officers who issued the attachment. But, apart from that, the affidavits are too indefinite to justify the fixing of any sum.

Church vs. Salisbury.—The order was not served, and there is no proof that Mr. Hadley personally had notice that the cause was actually on the calendar the day when the inquest was taken. Motion granted, therefore, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event.

Low vs. Brakeley.—Motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Tidkil vs. Cecarini.—The court will not pass upon the validity of the amendments brought (upon such a motion) further than to see that they are not frivolous. The motion must be granted upon payment of $10 costs, and the plaintiff may demur to such amended answer if so advised.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Dale.—The sole Referee testifies that he was employed by the defendant to perform the extra services for which the present Referee has awarded extra compensation. The defendant's attorney admits this, but says that he was attorney for the purchaser, and that it was in that capacity that he employed the sole Referee. He does not pretend that he so informed the sole Referee, and the latter is not to be deprived of his well-earned compensation because of the attorney's assertion as to his undisclosed understanding of his own position. The fact is that he was the defendant's attorney, and as such employed the Referee. This is the finding of the present Referee on conflicting statements, with the burden in the Referee's favor. The report must be confirmed and the exceptions overruled.

The South National Bank vs. Holmes.—Motion granted, and the Clerk may return to Mr. Muller, to be delivered to Messrs. Blatchford, Seward & Co., the original demurrer and the copy summons and complaint addressed to the defendant.

Kelly vs. Robinson.—Motion to vacate subpœna and to dismiss examination denied, with $10 costs.

Annudown vs. Wing.—Motion to vacate order of arrest, with $10 costs.

Stoner vs. Stoner.—Referred back to take proof of residence and identification of the defendant, as I have repeatedly held the testimony of the wife is confined to proof of marriage.

In the matter of Ware.—Report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of Surreras.—I am not satisfied with the evidence as it stands. It is not expedient to sell the property at the present time unless some one of the tenants in common is willing to testify to a determination on his part to force a sale by partition, and under no circumstances will the court consent to permit eighty or ninety per cent., or more than fifty per cent. to remain on mortgage.

Field vs. Lopez.—The application for an injunction is wholly without foundation, and must be denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Whiton et al. vs. Spring.—Findings signed.

By Judge Donohue.

Gentle vs. Gee et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Findings to be settled on notice.

Willard vs. Conner, &c.—Findings signed.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, the following youthful criminals were disposed of: George Herbert, aged ten, charged with stealing jewelry valued at $74, the property of Katie R. Bruce, of No. 279 Elizabeth street, was found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge. John Sullivan, a newsboy, charged with stealing $1 10 from the pocket of Robert Burkhardt, No. 37 Bowery, was also found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge. John O'Connor, a little boy who stole a dress from Emma Zipp, of No. 496 Third avenue, and John Moore, another little thief, who appropriated a dress worth $41, the property of Ann Kavanagh, No. 10 Greenwich street, both pleaded guilty, and were sent to the Catholic Protectory.

HOW JOHN BURKE'S ESTATE WAS DISTRIBUTED.

John Burke died in this City, leaving an estate which realized about $10,000, and in which his widow and children and one relative were to share under his will, of which W. H. Ingersoll, an attorney and counselor at law, was executor. Recently a decree for distribution of the estate was rendered by Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Special Term, and in pursuance thereof the Executor has rendered a statement to the legatees, as follows:

"The amount of proceeds of sale of the real estate, above the expenses of sale, taxes, assessments, arrears, and mortgages, which was deposited, by order of the court, in the United States Trust Company, June 19, 1874, was $10,404 63. Out of this the Trust Company, by order of the court, has paid out advances to counsel, guardians, &c., up to June 30, 1874, $1,513 05. On June 5, by order of the court, the widow's dower was paid, amounting to $1,530 90. Feb. 10, 1874, debts were paid amounting to $1,893 02. Out of the sum remaining, amounting to $5,651 55, deductions are to be made as follows: To J. N. Lewis, as guardian *ad litem*, $150; and W. E. Ogden Hegeman, for similar services, $150; fees, costs, disbursements, and allowances of W. H. Ingersoll as attorney and counsel for John Burke vs. Bridget Olvany, and on account of commissions, disbursements, &c., as executor of John Burke, deceased, $1,750, unpaid debts estimated at $750, leaving, as the statement says, a net balance free and clear for distribution amounting to $2,157 72. Out of this is to come Bridget Olvany's life estate, leaving for the other parties interested, out of an estate of $10,000, the grattifying sum of $1,661 50."

COURT NOTES.

Emma Burns, charged with stealing a watch from Phillip Cummings, of No. 36 Thomas street, on June 27, was found guilty yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and sent to State Prison for three years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a colored woman named Susan Sanford was found guilty of assaulting Maria Hennessey, of No. 13 York street, on the head, with an iron bar. Judge Sutherland sent the prisoner to the Penitentiary for five months.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of larceny from the person from George Anderson, charged with snatching a pocketbook containing $6 30 from Terese Warneke, of No. 119 West Twenty-eighth street, on the 6th inst. Judge Sutherland sent Anderson to State Prison for three years.

District Attorney Nolan, in General Sessions, yesterday, accepted a plea of attempted grand larceny from Gustav Mellen, a young German only a few weeks in this country, who on the 6th inst. stole jewelry valued at $113 from Wilhelmina Diebeck, of No. 106 Third avenue. Judge Sutherland sent Mellen to the State Prison for one year.

Daniel Lawson, William Barrett, August Huckmuth, and Frans Albrecht, the mate and seamen charged with stealing the brig Mary Chelton, and running her out of the port of St. Andrews, were before Commissioner Shields yesterday for continued examination. W. H. Harvey, a passenger on the brig, testified that Lawson took command of the brig, and that the others obeyed his orders. The further examination was then adjourned to this afternoon.

Simon Goodman, keeper of a cigar store at No 78 Canal street, brought a suit against Morris Wolff, residing at No. 319 East Thirteenth street, to recover $2,000 damages, on the ground that Wolff had induced the wife of Goodman to leave him and was living with her at his residence. Wolff was taken into custody yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Frank Bolles, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,000 bail.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Mary Hanson,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

In another part of this paper is printed a letter to the President of the Stock Exchange, from a lady in Philadelphia who has been misled by specious offers of "stock privileges." It seems that there are persons foolish enough to intrust their little savings to men who profess to insure them handsome profits by gambling in Wall street. Books and circulars containing much curious misinformation concerning their business are sent through the country, and uninformed people, anxious to make a little money, respond with remittances. It is a great shame that these sharpers cannot be reached by the law; and, since they cannot, a warning against all who pretend to be able to make money for their customers by stock-gambling should be given. Disappointment, if not ruin, is the certain result of embarking on that treacherous sea.

The sudden and serious illness of Collector ARTHUR has been known to comparatively few of his friends, although it must have been plain to them for some time past that he stood sorely in need of that rest and change of air which doctors so often prescribe for busy men, but which is so seldom within their reach. The reduction in the force of the Custom-house, which Collector ARTHUR was compelled to carry out a few months ago, led to many distressing scenes, which naturally preyed much on a sympathetic disposition, and added grievously to the ordinary wear and tear of life. These troubles, combined with incessant application to harassing work, greatly affected Collector ARTHUR'S health; and when at length he obtained a month's leave of absence, and went off on a fishing expedition, he was seized with a dangerous malady, and was obliged to return home in a state of considerable peril. Happily, medical skill and domestic care have sufficed to ward off the danger, and the Collector is slowly recovering. The physicians absolutely insist on thorough repose from office duties, for at least six weeks, and we hope we shall not appeal in vain for that consideration for a public officer, temporarily broken down in health, which is due to a man who has never neglected a duty when he has been able to perform it.

The *Tribune* once more vindicated its claim yesterday to rank as the "leading American newspaper." Its account of the University boat race began in what the accomplished Scholar in Politics would doubtless call a "truly elegant" manner:

"'My God! They've won it, they've *won* it!' screamed a Junior by my ear. Screamed it! It was a howl and a yell, crossed with a roar. Yes, they had won it—won it with strong arms that for months had been fitting themselves for this brief and intense spurt; won it by pluck and strength and skill; won it with the red and white flag flying along their path (for it was Cornell that had gained the prize); won it with a joy that was fierce and burning, though no one would have guessed that under that enforced calm their hearts were thumping with triumph."

The editor of the *Tribune* is careful to announce that this charming bit of composition comes from "a staff correspondent"—that is, we presume, from a writer who has had the privilege of communing personally with the great Professor himself in the tall tower, and of catching the influence of his Mind. The staff correspondent has evidently modeled his style on that of the great Professor of Journalism and of Finance. He tells us that "the dust was volant, but only in brief gusts," and then he describes how presently he completely lost the few and rambling wits which nature furnished him wherewithal:

"Now begins pandemonium itself. Now is the time that your blood begins to tingle in your toes and run cold in the small of your back. You can hear the very s-s-s-h of the boats as their sharp prows cut the water. 'Deficient in contemporaneous human interest?' It looks like it, as every man sucks through his teeth all the breath that his cheers have left him. 'Deficient in contemporaneous human interest?' I have not a particle of feeling about the result, but my pencil goes one way and my paper another. I use words not down in the hymn-book, and yell like one possessed."

There is no man worth calling an editor who would not have cut out these intoxicated ravings, but the "staff correspondents" of the *Tribune* evidently have taken the measure of the man with whom they have to deal, and know that the more they misuse the English language and violate good taste, the more will they be admired by the occupant of the Tower. Let us hope that the university students who happened to read the *Tribune* yesterday do not intend, when they enter upon life, to write such stuff as they found spread before them in that melancholy sheet.

In these days, when the City is infested with an army of tramps and begging impostors, the story of a Jersey City "deaf-mute" is instructive. After living on street charity for years, he was taken to a hospital in a fit. Subsequently, roused from a supposed state of coma by the heroic treatment of a bucket of cold water poured over him, the dumb man sat up and cursed his rescuers in good set terms. A one-legged beggar, on the west side of the City, last Summer, accused of stealing a pet dog, deftly let down his spare limb from his loose trousers and made off with two legs sound enough to get him out of trouble. How many of our professional lame, halt, blind, and deaf-mute mendicants are well enough to earn an honest living, we must leave our beautiful detectives to find out.

A panic prevails among the citizens of Cold Spring and the Highlands of the Hudson. The tale of midnight burglaries, robberies, and brigandage which we print to-day is not a little alarming. An organized band of ruffians is making a foray through that part of the country, secure from arrest or detection. The people are powerless, but propose at some future town-meeting to organize "summary measures." Meantime, the brigands will be practically free to roam. If there is such a thing as a county or township government for a rallying point in that region, a volunteer patrol should be able to make the country too hot for the thieves.

SARATOGA POLITICS.

Saratoga has supplied us with the principal share of our amusements this week, and we need not be ashamed to take a dose of politics from the same quarter. Indeed, the Summer season at Saratoga has always produced a good crop of politics. People who go there to drink the waters beguile the leisure hours by laying plans for the elections which are due a few months afterward, and which have sometimes been practically decided on the hotel verandas. This year the chief oracle seems to be Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY. He has had an "interview" with the correspondent of a Western paper, and what he says is worth a moment's attention, for he is unquestionably a power in the Democratic Party of this City. Gov. TILDEN, a sufficiently shrewd man where his own interests are concerned, has always had great faith in MORRISSEY, and that muscular politician has rewarded him by fidelity to his fortunes in spite of all ups and downs. Let us, then, listen to Mr. MORRISSEY, since there is no greater Democratic leader in New-York City.

He is, in the first place, decidedly of opinion that Mr. TILDEN will receive the next Presidential nomination from the Democratic Party. No one can beat him. "Them canal thieves," says Mr. MORRISSEY, "had terrorized this State for years." And Mr. TILDEN has beaten them. "He struck 'em a square blow, and next Fall he'll follow it up." But that is not all. Mr. TILDEN, it appears, "has $7,000,000 of money," and decidedly that ought to count for something in a Presidential election. It evidently pays well to be a "railroad lawyer." Then he has any number of books. "Why," says Mr. MORRISSEY, with undisguised admiration, "he has a great library in his house, as big as my pool-room." It has evidently produced a tremendous impression on JOHN'S susceptible mind. When he spoke of the books, says the interviewer, "his eyes were like the eyes of a Skye terrier whose head is fondled." We have long known the charms of books, but who would have thought that they could thus subdue the "savage breast"? It is like the magic of Orpheus, whose strains made "iron tears" run down Pluto's cheek.

But it has been whispered about that Mr. TILDEN'S health is by no means robust. Strange stories have been told. We are, therefore, rejoiced to learn from Mr. MORRISSEY that "there's nothing the matter with his health except a lot of boils all over him." Well, that is a dismal state of affairs. Most men find that one boil is enough at a time—but a "lot of boils," and "all over him," too! Poor Mr. TILDEN! Even seven millions of money can scarcely console a man under such an affliction as that. But the boils will not keep him from sitting in the Presidential chair, however much they may inconvenience him now. "He's got a head for finance," cries out Mr. MORRISSEY. We hope he has not got a boil on his head, too. All New-England will vote for him unanimously. So will the South. As for the financial heresies of the West, Mr. MORRISSEY declares that the gentleman for whom he appears to be acting as bottle-holder will reject them with indignation. He (the bottle-holder) looks with contempt on the Ohio platform. "What sense," he asks, "was there in them fellows making a platform on the finance?" Why did they not act "as the Watch-on-the-Rhine"? And then, as to the Republicans, they will nominate WASHBURNE. *Fiat!* JOHN MORRISSEY has said it, and after that discussion would be useless. And why will Mr. WASHBURNE be nominated? Because he "saved them priests in Paris." If that is not a good reason we cannot find a better.

Gov. TILDEN, no doubt, finds his thoughts faithfully reflected in Mr. MORRISSEY'S little speech. It cannot be denied that he has already found one powerful backer. All that seems necessary for him now to do is to get cured of his boils. And as relief to the mind often brings relief to the body, MORRISSEY'S patent porous plaster may perhaps be of more service to our suffering Governor than all the prescriptions of the doctors. It may be asked, is Mr. MORRISSEY the best spokesman for the Democrats that can be found? We do not know anything about that—we have to take things as we find them, and it is not for us to dispute JOHN MORRISSEY'S supernatural gifts as a seer. Let us hope, at any rate, that the sea breeze of Long Branch—what there is of it—will enable the Governor to "come up to the scratch" when his distinguished backer calls upon him.

"MANIFEST DESTINY" IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

It looks very much as if Latins and Anglo-Saxons were to dispossess the weak natives of the South Sea. France, Great Britain, and at least a spark of American influence, have gradually obtained a footing in the islands lying below the equator, and heretofore only loosely governed by hereditary chieftains. Tahiti, the Otaheite of Capt. COOK, was appropriated by the French in 1846, and, with some restiveness and an occasional small rebellion, it has been a peaceful colony ever since. The vicissitudes which have shaken France during all this time have hardly made a ripple in the peaceful sea which laps the shores of those far-off islands. It has sometimes happened that the representative of the home Government paid allegiance to a dynasty, and enforced the laws of a reign, long after dynasty and reign had been overthrown. The annexation of Fiji is a much later novelty in the art of politics, and will long be remembered as one of the curious examples of modern progress.

In the good old days, when a luxurious article of diet in Fiji was "long pig," as the man-eaters call their food, an American citizen had an enormous claim against the so-called King. THAKOMBUA, or, as the natives use the word, THAKO MMBUA, was never a sovereign, but, as a great chief, he was a good enough King for all foreign diplomatic purposes. During his reign the American, WILLIAMS, had his house burned down in some local disturbance, which, in civilized lands, would have been called a riot. It must have been an expensive house—perhaps it was built by a Fijian Tweed Ring. The cost of the affair, with interest added, finally amounted to nearly $50,000, which THAKOMBUA declined to pay. The claim was made a subject of national concern, and was put into the hands of the United States Consul for collection. The crafty old chief evaded the debt in various ways, and finally offered to sell out the islands, or his interest in the Government, and so square accounts. The offer never took definite shape, but in 1869 the white inhabitants of Fiji, many of whom were Americans, petitioned the United States Government to establish a protectorate over the islands. We were not doing much then in the way of "protecting" any foreign people, for our attention was thoroughly occupied with some troublesome members of our own family of States. Annexation could not be popular while reconstruction was an unsettled problem. The British colonists of New-Zealand and Australia were desirous that Fiji should be annexed by Great Britain, and they were pertinacious in their agitation of the proposition. The Polynesia Company, of Melbourne, was the opening wedge. Paying $17,000 cash down for certain banking and agricultural privileges, that corporation secured a footing and put THAKOMBUA in funds for a time. The old chief, at his wits' end with his troublesome subjects and under-chiefs, eagerly agreed to the proposition of the British agents and espoused the scheme of annexation. At one time he had generously given the people a Constitution, and, assisted by an English Premier, had made a brief essay in government. His mock court was for a time as funny as the Haytian experiment in which the Duke of Charlotte Russe and the Marquis of Paté de Fois Gras figured with other titled people. This farce did not last long; THAKOMBUA wearied of his royal uniform, and preferred the more comfortable breech-clout of his native manner. The British project was acceptable, and he sent royal messages to the chiefs who had calmly ignored the Constitution, if they ever knew of its existence. The chiefs now ignored "the King;" one asked who this THAKOMBUA was, and sent word that it was well that only one messenger had been dispatched to him; he would have killed and eaten one, and sent back the other without his ears, if there had been two. The contumacious chiefs were finally brought into the arrangement, however, and probably received their share of the money paid down. The bargain was completed; the purchase money, after much higgling, was accepted, and the dominion of Great Britain became absolute over the Fijian group. Meantime, all claims against THAKOMBUA and his late Kingdom have been liquidated.

Some of our people, particularly our enterprising and restless fellow-citizens on the Pacific, were very much dissatisfied with this conclusion of affairs. There had been, meantime, organized in San Francisco a commercial company for the purpose of "improving relations with the Samoan or Navigators' Islands." Like Tahiti, Fiji, and the Sandwich Islands, the Samoan group are valuable for the purpose of producing coffee, cotton, tobacco, and tropical fruits. There was some talk of establishing a mail line of steamers between the islands and San Francisco. Col. STEINBERGER, an adventurous American ex-officer, went back and forth on mysterious errands, finally sailing as "United States Commissioner," but only commissioned, we may suppose, to collect information concerning the islands. The head chief of Samoa, who, like THAKOMBUA, wears the title of King, has formed a Government, and our pushing friend STEINBERGER is appointed Premier for life. Evidently our Commissioner believes in a "stable Government." He has provided against hostile votes in the Samoan Parliament and consequent changes of the Cabinet. We presume that this *coup* will be hailed by our "manifest destiny" friends as a signal for our eventual occupation of a foothold in the Navigators' Islands. That is a contingency too remote for present consideration; but it does serve to mark the progress of the white race in the South Sea. Perhaps it is useless to regret these changes; they may be destiny. But we cannot help seeing that the Papuans, Samoans, and Polynesians are doomed. In a century or so they will have faded as utterly from the face of the earth as the harmless people whom the cruel Spaniards found in Hispaniola. The soft climate, their ignorance and simplicity, fit them only for feeble resistance against the determined Anglo-Saxons. Already, the comparatively light disease of measles, brought to Fiji from Melbourne by THAKOMBUA, while on a visit, has decimated the native population, who regard the visitation as a punishment sent by their gods. The mystery and seclusion of the South Sea are broken; it is possible that its islands are to be repeopled, and that its aborigines will disappear.

BUNGLING POLICEMEN.

Were further illustration needed of the weakness of our detective system, it will be found in a trial which took place on Wednesday in the Court of General Sessions. On April 17 a prepossessing young woman presented a check drawn by WARDER, MITCHELL & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, on the Nassau Bank, for a large sum, in favor of CAROLINE PELL. The teller's suspicions were aroused. He communicated them to the cashier. The woman was politely treated, and on some plausible pretext detained while the telegraph was set in motion, and Superintendent WALLING summoned. The bank pronounced the check a forgery. The woman told what is vulgarly called "a cock and bull story"—a term suggestively expressive of the yarns at a public house with that sign—to account for the check, and was released, but followed by two detectives. She wandered aimlessly about, at least they said so, and at length one of these acute officers accosted her "promiscuous like," and learned that she wanted to find the St. Nicholas Hotel, where she was to meet her mother. Thither he gallantly escorted her, but the mother was not there, and so Mr. Officer HART took the *soi-disant* Mrs. PELL into custody.

When brought up for trial on Monday, she had quite another story to tell. Her former account was that the Ohio firm's check was the result of a sale of her late husband's effects; the Monday narrative explained that she was the victim of the wiles of one ALOYS HAMER, who, and not her mother, she in truth expected to meet at the St. Nicholas. This last story seems less likely to be untrue. The jury couldn't agree and were discharged.

Now, let the public note the proceedings of the Police in this case. The crime was committed on April 17. The trial took place on July 13. This long delay is only to be explained on the hypothesis that the evidence for the prosecution was not ready; but so far as that went, the trial might have taken place the day of the offense. In three months these "detectives," with all the resources of the District Attorney at their back, could not apparently succeed in throwing the faintest gleam of light upon the character, mode of life, associates, and antecedents of Mrs. CAROLINE PELL. They had time to communicate with every Police office in Germany, to have tracked every inch of her career; but they knew nothing more about her—at least we are to suppose so—on July 13 than on April 17. We do not pretend to know much about detective skill, but merely from a common-sense point of view it appears to us that Officer HART must be either far too blundering, inert, or corrupt to be retained on such service. He is detailed to track this woman, and his efforts consist simply in accompanying her to look for her mother at the St. Nicholas. The woman must obviously have gone *somewhere* before nightfall, and had he remained on her track with a bull-dog's tenacity, we cannot but think that the real wire-pullers would have at last been run to earth. But, then, what is the use of taking all this trouble when there is no special reward?—and we hear nothing of one in this case. Under such shabby circumstances, on a nasty, raw, April evening, why dawdle about the slushy streets when you might be snug at home? We should not be surprised if such reflections had their weight with this sagacious policeman. "No reward no detection" is, we suspect, the motto of the force.

LETTER-WRITING.

There are very many persons who are in the habit of doing much more letter-writing at this season of the year than any other. The separation of families and friends in Summer is the occasion of a great deal of correspondence. Numbers of persons who, during nine or ten months out of the twelve, seldom take up a pen, are, between the 1st of July and the middle of September, among the most liberal supporters of the stationery business and contributors to the United States postal revenue.

The ordinary style of letter-writing has of late years undergone a good deal of change. This is owing, in a great measure, to the alterations in the rates of postage. When these charges were such as to be, with people of moderate means, a material consideration, there was generally more care taken in writing letters than there is now. It should be recollected that not only was postage higher than at present, but the community were, on an average, much less affluent; and besides, the value of money, in proportion to other commodities, was much greater. All these circumstances tended to attach to the sending of an ordinary letter a degree of importance which, to the younger two-thirds of the present generation, would seem almost ludicrous. The very process of folding and sealing an epistle was then a serious operation. As our Post Office laws prohibited more than one piece of paper being sent except at extra rates, the sheet had to fulfill the double purpose of letter and envelope. To make it do this to the best advantage was a performance requiring more time and skill than is needed in these days of self-sealing envelopes. But, in addition to the higher rates of postage, there was another circumstance that rendered letter-writing in former years a more serious matter than it is now. The style of writing required by custom was a good deal more formal. Intimate friends wrote to one another with a precision of expression which would now be regarded as unnecessary between casual acquaintances. As for letters between persons not on intimate terms with each other, the style was often what would, in these days, be considered more appropriate to official communications between the dignitaries of different Governments than to private correspondence.

But the old method of letter-writing, though it had its faults, possessed certain excellences in which modern letters are apt to be very deficient. Postage is so cheap now that people feel that they can write as often as they please without concerning themselves about the expense. The etiquette, also, of the times requires less formality of expression. In consequence of these and other circumstances, the extreme care formerly taken in writing letters has been succeeded in many cases by extreme carelessness. The writing is often done in a great hurry; and the whole style and appearance of the document indicate a decided consciousness on the part of the composer that the postage is only three cents. All this tends to increase the quantity of letter-writing, but by no means improves the quality. On the contrary, it frequently cultivates a slovenliness of style, which in the case of young people, and indeed of a good many who are not young, sometimes becomes a fixed habit, which prevents their writing well, even when they take pains to do so.

A letter of former days was often too much a mere piece of literary composition. This was undoubtedly a great fault, especially in family letters or letters of friendship. But in order to avoid this error, it is not necessary, either through negligence or design, to set all the rules of literary composition at defiance. To be a really good letter-writer is an accomplishment of a high order. Apart from the value of this art, in itself considered, it is one the extensive prevalence of which could not fail to exert a most favorable influence upon the literature of a nation. Many a great author owes much of his skill in putting his ideas into appropriate language to the practice acquired in writing private letters. And among individuals who make no effort to become authors, the accomplishment in question is eminently useful in improving the taste and enabling them to appreciate literary productions of real merit.

We especially commend this subject to the younger portion of our readers. There are a great many young people of both sexes who seem to imagine that in writing letters to their friends the manner of expression should be as careless and slovenly as possible. We beg leave to remind such persons that it is sometimes much easier to acquire a habit of writing in this way than to get rid of it. We would also remark that this mode of composition by no means necessarily constitutes true ease of style. On the contrary, it is particularly apt to be rough, ungraceful, and unintelligible. It is a mode which it is not well to allow to become habitual through negligence, and most certainly one which should not be purposely cultivated.

HARDSHIPS ON THE RAIL.

This is the period of travel. All over the land are rushing thousands of railroad trains crowded with people, who are enveloped in suffocating clouds of smoke and dust, and laboring under the insane delusion that they are not only, like John Gilpin, "on pleasure bent," but are actually enjoying a pleasure excursion. It is impossible to look upon these begrimed and heated crowds without wondering why any one trusts himself or herself to the mercy of a railroad without being impelled thereto by an imperative necessity. Decayed commercial travelers and unfortunate newspaper correspondents cannot help themselves, and must travel at all seasons. They must broil in the cars in Summer, and shiver in them in Winter, because business compels them. But why anybody else should do it is a marvel.

We are quite willing to admit that for the person of ample means, railroad traveling is much more comfortable now than it was a few years ago. To undertake the journey from New-York to Chicago then was to undergo martyrdom. Now it is nothing more than to do penance. So much have the perils and discomforts of travel been reduced in the last few years that the public have the right to demand that they shall be utterly abolished. The palace and sleeping cars are a great improvement on the old methods, but they are by no means yet perfect. The chief fault to be found is the lack of proper ventilation. Fresh air cannot be obtained without being so mixed with smoke from the locomotive, and dust from the track, that it is unfit to breathe. The seats are too angular for day travel, and it is the constant endeavor on every road to put as many people as possible into each of the cars. The result is foul air, general discomfort, and unlimited growling.

But the passengers in the palace cars recline upon a bed of roses compared with those in the ordinary cars. These cars, on all the leading roads in the country, seem to be constructed and managed with the sole view of driving everybody into the palace cars. They are wholly unventilated, filthy in the extreme, and overcrowded. In addition to all this, the companies permit their passengers to be made the victims of the persistent boy who has old-time novels, decayed fruit, and diseased candy for sale, and who will not be denied. It is quite possible that these are minor ills, but the chief discomforts of life are made up of minor ills. And they are the less welcome because the railroad companies might easily do away, not only with all these, but with all the others which afflict the traveler. It is quite possible to ventilate cars, to keep them clean, to suppress the small boy, to have affable instead of surly conductors, to run trains on time, and thus not only diminish the chances of accidents, but save the aggravation of the traveler's temper when he finds that in consequence of the train being late, he is unable to keep an important engagement. What we need upon our railroads is more brains and more system. Some few of our roads are almost perfect in equipment and management, but these are chiefly in the West, and the crowds who are hurrying to the watering-places in the East derive no benefit from these agreeable exceptions. The remedy for the evils which are so apparent to all is within the reach of the people themselves. All they need do is to protest so loudly and so long against these outrages upon the traveling public that the corporations must, perforce, hear, and there will be an end of them without delay.

OBITUARY.

MR. RICHARD GIBBS.

An old and much respected resident of this City, Mr. Richard Gibbs, died on Wednesday evening at the house of his son-in-law, ex-Collector Thomas Murphy. Although Mr. Gibbs occupied no public position, he was well known to many New-Yorkers, who will receive with regret the announcement that a kind-hearted and amiable man has passed away. He was one of the men—not, perhaps, too common—in whom the domestic virtues shone brightly, and exercised to the last a pure and ennobling influence on daily life. He had taught his children the homely but inestimable grace of being guided at all times by perfect fidelity to their families and kinsfolk; and that is a better way to fulfill a father's responsibilities than to bring children up in selfishness and love of dress and outward show and glitter. That his example was not lost on his children, no one will doubt who is familiar with the devotion of his daughter, Mrs. Murphy, to her household—a devotion which revives the recollection of all that is most beautiful and noble in womanhood. To give up every pleasure for the sake of one's children may not, to some minds, seem the height of happiness; but such sacrifices are not made in vain. The gentleman who has just bidden farewell to this world, at the good old age of seventy-six, was in his turn rewarded for a faithful discharge of his duties by unwavering love and care, and few of us who are parents can wish to be able to do our duties better to our children, or to find our children more dutiful in their turn when age falls upon us, than was the lot of Mr. Richard Gibbs.

THOMAS C. DE WITT.

Thomas C. De Witt, brother to the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, died last night from the effects of corrosive sublimate taken on Tuesday morning by mistake. Up to yesterday morning hopes were entertained of Mr. De Witt's recovery, but at noon he began to sink, and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of his medical attendants, died at 10:20 P. M. Mr. De Witt was a rising young politician, and at the time of his death held the position of Chief Clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office. The deceased leaves a wife and three children. His death took place at the house of his father-in-law, No. 234 Baltic street.

LAST SESSION OF THE COTTON CONGRESS.

FINAL ACTION ON THE GREENBACK-VERSUS-GOLD RESOLUTION OF WEDNESDAY POSTPONED—IF PASSED IT MIGHT COMPROMISE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—INGENIOUS SCHEMES FOR CONTROLLING THE COTTON MARKET OF THE WORLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 15.—The Cotton States Congress met at 9 o'clock, this morning, when additional delegates reported from North Carolina and Alabama. The North Carolina Educational Convention, now in session in this city, were invited to attend sittings of the Congress, and the invitation was accepted. Col. J. L. Bridgers delivered an agricultural address, the main points of which are as follows:

Col. Bridgers argued that there must be a change of agriculture in the cotton States. The population and prosperity of these States were diminishing in quantity and quality. Between 1860 and 1870 the ten States of the South lost in products over 83,000,000 bushels of corn; over 728,000,000 pounds of hay; over 113,000,000 pounds of rice; over 800,000 hogs; over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat; over 7,000,000 bushels of peas and beans, and over 700,000,000 pounds of fodder. In the meantime the loss in the area of cultivated land was over 7,000,000 acres. Agriculture was depressed in the South because farmers were not attending to their own business. The writers and speakers recommend that the farmers cut up their farms, the tendency of which is to reduce all farming to the forty-acres-and-a-mule system. Men were apt to follow whatever they thought led to honor and glory. If farms were made too small to be profitable, what would become of the farming interest? Then as population increases and prosperity diminishes in value, the land must be increased in fertility, or man is destined to perish away from the face of the earth. Plenty of material for plant food is to be found in the inert minerals of the earth to produce good crops by atmospheric action, and this action was to be found in composting. We must make cheaper crops with which to feed our horses and cattle, and thereby our profits will be greatly increased. The cotton States would save from seventy-five to one hundred millions in feeding their horses on oats and clover instead of corn and fodder. The question of manuring—the command to replenish and subdue the earth—was relied upon as confirmation of the theory that there was a sufficiency of inert minerals in the earth. The speaker read from Pendleton's *Agriculture*, making the following compilations therefrom: It is estimated that six inches of soil to the acre contains 2,000,000 pounds of earth, and that each average acre contains 17,333 pounds of potash, 12,500 pounds of lime, 16,000 pounds of magnesia, 6,000 pounds of soda, 3,400 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 500 pounds of chlorine. That an area of land producing 250 fifty pounds of lint cotton would take 465 years to consume the phosphoric acid; 2,295 years to consume the potash; 4,671 the lime; 6,413 the magnesia; 6,890 the soda; 4,000 the sulphuric acid, and 943 the chlorine. The theory of the whole system of Edgecombe County agriculture is to render the inert minerals in the earth soluble, and by pursuing the policy of composting she has increased her cotton crop from 1,800 to over 22,000 bales in years past. This county made in 1869 a one hundred and sixty-fifth part of all the cotton made in the United States, and the speaker was proud to represent this county in the Cotton State Congress.

Gen. W. R. Cox, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, called the attention of the Congress to the resolution adopted yesterday, asking Congress to make greenbacks a legal tender for all dues to the Government and on all imports, so that there would be but one currency or the Government bondholder and the people, and said that the Government, when it issued its bonds during and since the war, contracted that the interest and the principal should be paid in gold, and that the resolution adopted yesterday asked the United States Congress to repudiate its part of the contract by passing an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest and principal of the bonds so issued and sold in greenbacks instead of gold. A discussion ensued, and finally, the resolution was reconsidered and final action on it postponed until the next session at Nashville. The reason for this action was that if the resolution was allowed to stand as passed on yesterday it would compromise the Democratic Party of this State.

A letter from Thomas B. Taylor, of Alabama, was read, making the following suggestions: First, to estimate the cost of the production of cotton, taking into consideration time, labor capital, skill, attention, exposure to sunshine, heavy dews, sickly climate, and all the year round of work which it takes; second, let the National Government be the sole purchaser of all the cotton shipped abroad at this price, say twenty cents per pound; third, allow a reasonable margin of profit above cost as compensation to the producer; fourth, let the Government pay for this cotton with her cotton notes, as we will so call them, to keep up the distinction between them and all other Treasury notes of the United States; fifth, let these cotton notes, instead of bearing interest, be subject to a discount of two dollars each year on each $100, to be taken off from their face when presented at the Treasury of the United States for payment in specie, whenever the Government gets in condition to order them in for payment; sixth, let these cotton notes be receivable for all Government dues and for imposts, which would give them a valuation almost equal to specie, and that the tax of $2 on every $100 would cancel the notes every fifty years, so that the Government would be working itself out of debt, and by controlling all the cotton shipped abroad would control the foreign cotton market and get back the value of the cotton in gold, causing the East to disgorge her accumulated treasure, thus equalizing currency and exchange by putting both countries on a specie basis or a paper necessity if there be not specie enough in the world to carry on its business; seventh, these cotton notes would become the circulating medium, answering nearly all the purposes of specie, and when not wanted for immediate use, let them be deposited in the United States Treasury, when the discount of $2 would cease, and let the notes be canceled and others issued for the amount deposited when called for.

Action on the letter was postponed until next session at Nashville. The Congress were banqueted last night at Yarboro' House. Toasts were read and responded to by different individuals. Everything passed off pleasantly. Resolutions expressing thanks for hospitalities were adopted, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE BOOK-TRADE CONVENTION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS — PUBLISHERS' RETAIL PRICES TO BE MAINTAINED EXCEPT TO SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PURCHASERS—THE TWENTY PER CENT. RATE TO TAKE EFFECT AUG. 1—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 15.—The morning session of the Book-Traders' Convention opened with addresses by Messrs. Stevens, of Watertown, N. Y.; Clandea, of Bethlehem, Penn.; Berry, of Nashville, Tenn.; Sacket, of Monroe, Mich.; Watkins, of Waco, Texas; Shepard, of Kansas City, Mo.; and Putnam, of New-York.

The Committee of Thirty presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That article 8 of the constitution be amended to read: "The Committee on Arbitration shall take cognizance of all complaints made by members for alleged infractions of the by-laws and agreements of this association. They shall endeavor, if possible, to reconcile the parties, and if not successful may publish in the official organ of the trade a complete statement or the case, with their conclusions, and present the same to the association at its next regular meeting; that an undersetier, in the meaning of this association is defined to be a dealer, whether a member or not, who in practice violates the by-laws and agreements as to the sale of books, this fact having first been proved to the satisfaction of the Arbitration Committee of this association.

The report of the committee to amend the resolution on the twenty per cent. rule was presented.

In the afternoon session a Committee of Five reported the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Book Trade Association pledges itself to maintain, and urges upon the entire trade the absolute necessity of maintaining, the Publishers' advertised retail prices in all sales to buyers outside the trade, excepting that a reduction, not to exceed ten per cent. in medical books, and twenty per cent. in all other classes of books, including educational, may be allowed to the following classes only: Public libraries, including circulating and Sunday-school; clergymen and professional teachers; professional books to professional buyers; large buyers, said purchasers buying wholly for their own use, and in the case of the exceptions made by the Publishers' Board of Trade. In case the trade of any association should, under exceptional circumstances, work injustice to any dealer in competition with other parties, said dealer may state his case to the Arbitration Committee, and this committee shall have power to authorize him to take such measures as will meet the emergency, after notice has been given and the like liberty granted to the other dealers directly concerned.

Resolutions were also passed that the Executive Committee be directed to print in the manual of the association the report of the committee on the twenty per cent. rule, and to announce that it would take effect on the 1st of August next.

The President and others paid an excellent tribute to the services of J. W. Gunn, of Springfield, Ohio, for his labors and services in originating the association.

The Executive Committee was directed to notify the Boston trade that the twenty per cent. rule would go into effect on Aug. 1.

The convention adjourned to meet, at the call of the Committee on Assemblies, on the second Tuesday of July, 1877.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. D. F. Randolph, of New-York; first Vice President, Martin Taylor, of Buffalo; second Vice President, Wesley Jones, of Burlington, Iowa; third Vice President, John B. Piet, of Baltimore; Treasurer, Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Ind.; Corresponding Secretary, James S. Baker, of New-York; Recording Secretary, James Knigat, of Troy.

The convention has been characterized by a spirit of fairness which argues well for the future success of the organization.

A majority of the delegates go to Toronto to-morrow on an excursion, returning here in the evening, special train to New York via the Erie Railroad to-morrow night. Several of the delegates remain here until Monday.

THE STATUE OF LAFAYETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GIFT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Among the cargo of the steam-ship Amerique, which arrived here from Havre on Wednesday, is the long-looked-for statue of Lafayette, presented by the French Government to the City of New-York as a token of gratitude for the sympathy of its people expressed during the late war. The statue, which was sent here in charge of Mr. A. Salmon, President of the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie is consigned to the French Consul General al, who, on the receipt of advices from his Government, will communicate with the Municipal authorities here. Mr. Salmon, at whose private expense the work of art was shipped to this country, will, as President of the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie, bring the fact of its arrival to the notice of the Department of Parks, it being the desire of the French residents to have it located in a conspicuous position in the Central Park. The suggestion of presenting this statue to New-York was made by M. Thiers in 1871, the sum of 150,000 francs, nearly equivalent to $30,000 being appropriated to defray the expense of its casting in bronze. The figure is seven feet high, and is the work of Mr. Frederic Barthodi, an accomplished Alsatan sculptor. Gen. Lafayette is represented in his twentieth year, that being his age when he joined the Revolutionary forces. The figure stands upon the bulwarks of the ship, the right arm gracefully extended and the left thrown across the chest, the hand grasping the sword hilt. The body is firmly posed on the right foot, the left leg being extended, with the toe of the military boot resting on the bulwark. The head is turned slightly to the right, and is in perfect accord with the general pose of the body. The whole is the result of a study from paintings of Lafayette taken from life. The statue has not as yet been discharged from the ship, but will be probably to-day, when it will be subject to the order of the French Consul.

SUICIDE OF THE SALUTATORIAN OF THE CLASS OF '68, YALE COLLEGE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—This afternoon Wm. Curtis Wood, Salutatorian of the Class of '68 at Yale College, a brilliant scholar and man of unblemished character, committed suicide in a room in the Tremont House in this city by shooting himself in the heart with a revolver. At one time since graduating he was a college tutor, but this position he abandoned owing to heart disease, and has since studied in the graduate department of philosophy and arts. Of a very modest and retiring disposition, his action was undoubtedly caused by despondency, resulting from ill health and f

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

NO CERTAINTY THAT THEY WILL SHOOT AT WIMBLEDON—THE TERMS NOT SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, July 15.—It is still uncertain whether the American riflemen will shoot at Wimbledon. A majority of them are in favor of doing so, but a strong minority dislike the terms proposed. Col. Gildersleeve will confer on the subject with Mr. Mildmay, Secretary of the Council of the National Rifle Association, and a decision will be reached to-night; but it is believed that Messrs. Bodine and Yale, of the Americans, will refuse to shoot under the present proposition, whatever the others may determine upon.

COL. GILDERSLEEVE ACCEPTS THE CUP OFFERED BY THE BRITISH RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, July 15.—Col. Gildersleeve has written a letter to Mr. Mildmay, Secretary of the Council, saying that he accepts the cup offered by the British riflemen for competition by the Americans, and will invite members of the team to shoot for it. It is understood that this arrangement is independent of the team organization, and it is possible that some of the members may decline to enter the contest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY RAINS IN ENGLAND—A DAM CARRIED AWAY IN THE CINDERFORD VALLEY.

LONDON, July 15.—Dispatches from all parts of the country bring intelligence of very heavy rain storms. The Central News Association publish a dispatch announcing that an immense dam in Cinderford Valley has burst, increasing the danger in the Forest of Deans district, which it was previously thought was averted. No loss of life has been reported nor has the damage to property been estimated.

FLOOD IN DEVONSHIRE—BURSTING OF THE MONMOUTHSHIRE RESERVOIR—THE RIVER STILL RISING—PART OF BRISTOL OVERFLOWED.

LONDON, July 15.—Much damage has been done in Devonshire by the rain-storms. The rivers and streams are swollen, and at a number of places there are inundations. By the bursting of the Monmouthshire reservoir a factory and a number of dwellings were entirely destroyed. The river Ebbw has overflowed. Boats are plying in the main streets of the town of Monmouth. Similar reports of inundations come from Ross and Hereford, County of Hereford, and Caerleon, County of Monmouth. Fears are entertained for the safety of the foundations of the Ross, Monmouth and Wye Valley Railways. At 8 o'clock tonight the water in the overflowed streams were still rising. The river Frome, which passes through Bristol, has risen nine feet above its ordinary level, and the lower portions of that city are flooded. Thousands of acres of land lying between the Frome and Severn are also under water.

GREAT DAMAGE BY FLOODS IN WALES—INJURY TO CROPS IN OXFORD COUNTY, ENGLAND—THIRTEEN PERSONS DROWNED AT CWNCARVAN.

LONDON, July 15.—The heavy rains have caused much damage in Wales. The River Ogmore, County of Glamorgan, has overflowed its banks, inundating the town of Brigend. One life was lost, and much live stock drowned. Great damage has also been done to property. The water in a reserve pond, for supplying the Monmouthshire Canal at Cwncarvan, burst through its banks, and thirteen persons were drowned by the flood.

There is a flood in the Cherwell Valley, near the town of Banbury, County of Oxford, England, and the water is still rising. The crops, especially hay, have suffered severely.

THE GRANT TO DEFRAY THE PRINCE'S EXPENSES PASSED—THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL POWER.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Henry Fawcett, Liberal member for Hackney, offered a motion declaring that it was inexpedient for the Indian Government to pay any part of the expenses of the Prince of Wales' Eastern tour.

Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion because the Prince would be the guest of the Viceroy of India.

Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Disraeli.

The motion was finally rejected by a vote of 7 yeas to 379 nays.

The grant to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India passed by a vote of 338 yeas to 16 nays.

The Canada Copyright bill passed its second reading.

Sir Charles Dilke offered a motion that in the opinion of the House it is the duty of the Government to inquire into the various methods for a juster distribution of political power, with the view to securing the more complete representation of the people. He called attention to the increase of population in the large towns and the decrease in the small boroughs.

Mr. Disraeli replied that such anomalies were inevitable, and a periodical revision of the Constitution was necessary to prevent them. He declared the present system was the admiration of the world.

The House divided, and the motion was lost by a vote of 120 yeas to 190 nays.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE TO BE FITTED UP FOR RELIGIOUS WORK.

LONDON, July 15.—A prominent business man has bought the Victoria Theatre, and intends to fit it up for religious work.

ANOTHER TREATY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in response to an inquiry of Sir John Hennaway, said, in the House of Commons to-day, doubts having been raised respecting the fulfillment of the treaty of 1873 for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, that another treaty was completed while the Sultan of Zanzibar was here, which it is to be hoped will be fully carried out.

A LONDON COAL FIRM FAILS, OWING $1,000,000.

LONDON, July 15.—Lambert Brothers & Scott, coal merchants, No. 85 Grace Church street, have failed. Their liabilities are $1,000,000.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR GOING TO THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, July 15.—The Sultan of Zanzibar, who has been on a visit to this country for several weeks, will leave here to-day for the Continent.

FRANCE.

SPIRITED ASSEMBLY DEBATES—M. SAVARY SPEAKS THREE HOURS UPON THE NECESSITY OF CHECKING THE BONAPARTISTS—M. BUFFET DEFENDS THE PREFECT OF POLICE—GAMBETTA ACCUSES THE GOVERNMENT OF FAVORING BONAPARTISM—THE ASSEMBLY PASSES A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, July 15.—In the National Assembly to-day M. Savary, the reporter of the Committee upon the Election in the Department of Nièvre, delivered a speech of three hours' duration, which was attentively listened to. He dwelt upon the necessity of arresting the progress of Bonapartism. He also attacked M. Rouher, whom he styled the abettor of a *coup d'état*.

M. Buffet, the President of the Ministerial Council, also spoke. He defended the Prefect of Police from the attacks made upon him yesterday by M. Rouher, and said the Prefect was perfectly right in pointing out the double danger by which the country was threatened by both Revolutionists and Bonapartists. The danger from the former was more serious, and the Government would keep a watchful eye upon them.

The Bonapartists and members of the Right cheered this statement, while the Left protested against it. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, said the Government would display vigilance in regard to the Bonapartists. He would not remain a member of any Government which neglected that duty.

M. Gambetta called attention to the divergence in the statements of the two Ministers, and with much warmth accused the Government of supporting the Bonapartists, maintaining Bonapartist functionaries in office, and following in the steps of the Broglie administration.

M. Buffet asserted that a perfect agreement prevailed in the Cabinet, especially between M. Dufauro and himself. He considered that he was rendering a great service to the country by maintaining old functionaries who were loyal, although they had served under the Empire.

The Left violently protested against these remarks of M. Buffet, while the Right and Bonapartists loudly cheered.

After further animated debate a resolution was passed by a vote of 483 to 3, stating that the Assembly, confiding in the Government's declarations, passes to the order of the day.

The Bonapartists, who had agreed to support the motion, were well satisfied with the result.

The Left, who abstained from voting, were proportionately displeased.

M. Dufaure subsequently affirmed that there was no divergence between the Ministers. The Government had nothing to add to or withdraw from the declarations it had already made.

A SUMMARY OF THE ASSEMBLY DEBATE—THE VICTORY CONCEDED TO THE BONAPARTISTS.

LONDON, July 16—5:30 P. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* summarizes the result of yesterday's debate in the Assembly as follows: The Government, separated from the Left, are thrown back on the Right. The difficulty arising is, how can the Government remain in power supported by a majority which is opposed to the constitutional bills? As it cannot be supposed the Government will resign without completing its constitutional work, would it rely upon the majority of last night, or upon that from which it has violently separated itself? The coming sittings must solve this problem. Meanwhile the victory belongs to the Bonapartists.

CUBA.

THE RUMORED ALLIANCE OF ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES TO SECURE CUBAN LIBERTY—NO CONFIRMATION OBTAINABLE IN EUROPE.

LONDON, July 15.—Careful inquiry in proper quarters here and on the Continent fails thus far to obtain confirmation of the New-York rumor regarding co-operation between England, Germany, and the United States in negotiations for a termination of the war in Cuba, and securing the independence of the Spanish colonies in the West Indies.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT ISCHL, THE GUEST OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VIENNA, July 15.—The Emperor of Germany has arrived at Ischl, where he is the guest of the Emperor of Austria.

SPAIN.

GEN. DORREGARAY IN CATALONIA.

MADRID, July 15.—The *Official Gazette* announces that the Carlist General, Dorregaray, has entered Catalonia by way of the Tremp Valley. He is pursued by the Alfonsist Generals Weyler and Martinez-Campos.

ITALY.

SALE OF PAINTINGS BY THE PAWNBROKING DEPARTMENT OR THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, July 15.—The pawnbroking department of the Italian Government announces the sale of an unredeemed gallery of paintings in November next in eleven lots. If, however, an offer of 815,000 francs for the whole gallery is made before the time fixed for the sale, the pictures will be auctioned in one lot.

BURMAH.

AN INSURRECTION IN BHAMO.

RANGOON, July 15.—It is reported that an insurrection has begun in the neighborhood of the town of Bhamo, in Burmah.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 16—1 A. M.—The pressure continues highest in the Gulf States. It has diminished from the lower Missouri Valley to the lakes, being lowest in the upper lake region. Occasional rains have fallen in the North-west, the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and from Georgia to Maryland. The temperature has continued high in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and risen in the northern sections. The lower Ohio River and Mississippi at and below Cairo have continued rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States stationary to rising barometer, southerly to westerly winds, continued warm, clearer, partly cloudy weather, and in the former occasional rain.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling or stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain areas, followed by clearing weather in the former.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, stationary to falling barometer, southerly winds veering to westerly, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and, in the last district, rain areas.

For the upper lake region, upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains, followed by rising barometer, west or north winds, clearing and cooler weather.

The lower Ohio River and Mississippi at and below Cairo continue rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	75°	70°	3:30 P. M.	96°	86°
6 A. M.	75°	70°	6 P. M.	90°	82°
9 A. M.	80°	76°	9 P. M.	84°	75°
12 M.	87°	75°	12 P. M.	79°	75°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 77½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 83¼°

HEAVY DEFALCATION IN THE UNITED STATES REVENUE OFFICE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Information was received at a late hour to-night of an extensive defalcation in the office of the United States Revenue Collector of this district. George N. Jackson, Deputy Collector and Cashier for Collector Buckner, was discovered this afternoon to be $45,000 short in his accounts. A warrant was issued to-night for his arrest, but upon reaching his house the Deputy Marshal was met by a physician who refused to allow Jackson to be removed, saying he could not live until morning. It is suspected that Jackson took arsenic. He has hitherto been regarded as scrupulously upright.

NEW COTTON RECEIVED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 15.—This evening's train from Brashear brought five bales of the new cotton crop from the Rio Grande.

THE RHODE ISLAND CENSUS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.—The complete census of Rhode Island shows a population of 258,239, a gain in five years of 40,779. Providence has 100,648, Newport, 14,020, and Pawtucket 18,464.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH PARK AT ITS BEST.

THE FIVE FAVORITES WIN THE RACES OF THE DAY—THE THESPIAN STAKES TAKEN BY FAITHLESS—ASCENSION CAPTURES THE WEST-END HOTEL STAKES—THE GRAND JOCKEY CLUB PURSE WON BY WILD IDLE—MATE EASILY CARRIES OFF THE LONG BRANCH STAKES—THE GENTLEMEN'S RACE WON BY MR. DION BOUCICAULT, JR., ON THE HOAXER.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the racing meeting at Long Branch, and it passed away successfully. The interest in the meeting continues unabated, and the excitement in the college boat race having subsided, the attention of the sporting public is again directed to the turf struggles at Long Branch. There was a large attendance of spectators, and among them were most of the noted sojourners at the popular summer resort. The weather was delightful, a refreshing breeze from the sea sweeping over the track and tempering the heat.

The card presented five races for the day's sport, and the "knowing" ones were in great luck. Every favorite won, making the day an exceptional one, as the winning of every favorite is seldom recorded. The first race was the Thespian Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, which was easily won by Faithless. The second race, the West End Hotel Stakes, for three-year old fillies, was also won easily by Ascension, although she carried five pounds extra as a penalty for winning the Monmouth Oaks. She has proved herself a great filly, and has important engagements at Jerome Park this Fall, but Mr. Cottrill will send his horses West after the present meeting. The third race of two-mile heats had but two starters, Wild Idle and Dublin, the former being successful in two heats. In the Long Branch Stakes, one and three-quarter miles, Mate appeared for the first time during the meeting, and won a grand race. His competitors were Spindrift, Galway, and Audubon, but they could not keep the pace with Mr. Sanford's horse, who won very easily in 3:06¾, the second fastest time on record. The most amusing feature of the day was the gentlemen's race of one mile, the riders being Messrs. Dion Boucicault, Jr., Clarence Levy, C. H. Townsend, Frank Durand, and E. C. Riddle. Mr. Clarence Levy, who rode Remorse, created a great deal of merriment when he appeared upon the track. The horse apparently unimpressed by the proprieties of the occasion reared on his hind legs when he came before the stand, and Mr. Levy was speedily dismounted to the disgust and delight of the crowd of numerous stable-boys. The race was well contested by the Hoaxer and Vernango, respectively ridden by Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Durand, the former winning by half a length. The victor was greeted with enthusiasm, when he returned to weigh, and the ladies declared that he made "a beautiful jockey." The race sent everybody home in good humor, and the trip back to New-York on the Jesse Hoyt was quietly enjoyed by many of the tired participants in the pleasures of the day. The Paris pool tickets on the several winners paid as follows: First race, $7 45; second race, $8 80; third race, first heat, $6 30; second heat, $5 60; fourth race, $6 65; fifth race, $8. Following are the details of the sport:

THE THESPIAN STAKES.

The opening event of the day was the race for the Thespian Stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, and out of twenty-two nominations with which the stake closed, only the following three came to the post: P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless; August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, and H. P. McGrath's br. c. Dailgasian. Faithless was a great favorite at the following rates:

Faithless	$250	$100	$150
Freebooter	50	50	35
Dailgasian	30	15	35
Total	$335	$145	$220

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, they were started from the quarter-pole. They received a running start, and Dailgasian was three-quarters of a length before Faithless, who was half a length ahead of Freebooter. As they went along the backstretch Dailgasian speedily fell to the rear, Freebooter running to the front and leaving Faithless a length, she being a length before Dailgasian. When they passed the half-mile pole Freebooter was still leading Faithless a length, and Dailgasian dropped four lengths behind. Freebooter kept a length before Faithless round the turn and Dailgasian dropped ten lengths out of the race. Turning into the homestretch Freebooter still held the front position, but once into the straight work Faithless closed rapidly, and just after passing the furlong pole they were on even terms, and Feeks was making lavish use of the whip on Freebooter. It was useless, however, for Faithless came away, and won the race easily by two lengths, in 1:17¼. Dailgasian was a dozen lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Thespian stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds, the second to receive $100 and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile; twenty-two nominations; value to winner, $1,450.

P. Lorillard's blk. f. Faithless, by imp. Leamington, out of Felicity, by imp. Eclipse. Sparling 1
August Belmont's br. c. Freebooter, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fenneca, by Buccaneer. Feeks 2
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Dailgasian, by Blarneystone, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. Henry 3

Time—1:17¼.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

The second race on the card was the West End Hotel stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and three-quarters. Of the twenty-five nominations five sported colors, as follows: John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R.; W. Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension; M. H. Sanford's br. f. Finework, entered by Charley Littlefield; McIntyre and Swiney's b. f. Katie Pierce, and Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptis. Notwithstanding the fact that Ascension was to carry five pounds penalty for winning the Monmouth Oaks, she was a most prominent favorite with the betting ring, and her performance certainly justified the confidence placed in her. This is the third year in succession that this stake has been won by Capt. Cottrill. In 1873 he won it with Alice Mitchell, and last year with Bonaventure. Following are the pools sold on the event:

Ascension	$500	$500	$550
Finework	170	200	225
Katie Pierce	110	100	105
Gyptis	65	55	70
Lizzie R.	30	35	40
Total	$875	$890	$990

They were started from the quarter pole and broke away but once. Lizzie R. was remarkably quiet, and surprised those who had taken the long odds. As soon as the starter gave the signal Ascension shot away in the lead, Finework second, Gyptis third, and Lizzie R. and Katie Pierce together. As they went along the backstretch, Ascension immediately set to work to make a warm pace, and was soon leading three lengths, while Gyptis had passed Finework and was second, half a length before the latter. When they reached the half-mile pole Ascension was four lengths in advance of Finework, who had repassed Gyptis and was leading her half a length. The latter was a length in front of Katie Pierce, who was the same distance in front of Lizzie R. Coming round the lower turn Ascension maintained her commanding lead, while Gyptis moved up and headed Finework, the pair being two lengths before Katie Pierce, who was two lengths in front of Lizzie R. In this manner they came down to the three-quarter pole, and turned up the homestretch. Ascension reached the judges' stand still four lengths in front, making the first three-quarters of a mile in 1:19½. Finework and Gyptis were still head and head, and were leading Katie Pierce a length and a half, and she was three lengths before Lizzie R. Coming round the turn Lizzie R. dropped entirely out of the race, and Katie Pierce moved up to Gyptis and Finework, who were still struggling together, and endeavoring to catch Ascension, who still held her lead of four lengths at the quarter pole. No sooner had they commenced the journey along the backstretch than Sparling let Ascension out, and she immediately increased her lead to eight lengths, by which distance she passed the half-mile pole. Finework had, in the meantime, struggled free of Gyptis, and passed the half-mile pole a length before the latter, who was a length in front of Katie Pierce. On the lower turn Ascension got away a hundred yards, and it was dollars to cents on her winning easily. Turning into the homestretch Finework and Gyptis were receiving the whip, and struggling for the second place. Finework was the first to give way, and Gyptis passed and left her several lengths behind. Meantime Ascension had it all her own way, and won the stake in the easiest possible manner by two lengths in 3:11¾. Gyptis was ten lengths before Finework, who was pulled up, and she led Katie Pierce six lengths. Lizzie R. was beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—WEST END HOTEL STAKES, a renewal of the Monmouth Oak Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1872; the winner of the Monmouth Oak Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; the second to receive $200, and the third horse $100 out of the stakes: one and three-quarter miles; twenty-five nominations. Value to winner, $1,950:

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Ascension, by imp. Australian, out of Lilly Ward, by Lexington, 112 pounds (including 5 pounds penalty.) W. Lakeland 1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br. f. Gyptis, by imp. Australian, out of Mazurka, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Sparling 2
C. Littlefield's (M. H. Sanford's) br. f. Finework, by Lexington, out of imp. Filligree, by Stockwell, 107 pounds. Feeks 3
McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Katie Pierce, by imp. Leamington, out of Stamps, by Lexington, 107 pounds. Swim 4
John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, out of Fairy by imp. Knight of St. George, 107 pounds. Hughes 5

TIME.

Quarter	0:26	Mile and a quarter	2:14
Half-mile	0:52½	Mile and a half	2:41
Three-quarters	1:19½	Mile and three-quarters	3:11¾
Mile	1:48		

WINNERS OF THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
*1871	Winesap	Vandyke	107	22	5	3:43¾
1872	Nevada	Lexington	107	23	3	3:30½
1873	Alice Mitchell	Planet	107	27	6	3:18
1874	Bonaventure	Harry of the West	107	26	3	3:13½
1875	Ascension	Imp. Australian	112	25	5	3:11¾

* In 1871 the distance was two miles.

THE TWO-MILE HEATS.

The third event of the day was the grand Jockey Club Purse of $2,000, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, two-mile heats. This had eleven nominations, but only two of them responded to the call. These were M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, five years, and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, four years. The betting was largely in favor of Wild Idle at the following odds:

Wild Idle	$1,550	$1,350	$1,200
Dublin	410	335	370

FIRST HEAT.—Dublin went off a length in the lead, but Wild Idle collared him on the turn, and finally went to the front and led Dublin a length, and they went to the half-mile pole without change of position. Beginning the journey of the lower turn, Wild Idle opened a little daylight between himself and his competitor, but approaching the three-quarter pole Dublin closed up rapidly, and was lapping Wild Idle's quarter at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the stretch Wild Idle shook Dublin off readily and finished the first mile in 1:47, a length and three-quarters before his competitor. Going round the turn again Dublin closed up the daylight somewhat, and there was about three feet of space between them at the quarter pole. Along the backstretch Dublin shut up the daylight entirely, and he was at the tail of Wild Idle at the half-mile pole. On the lower turn Dublin once more got up to the saddle-girth of Wild Idle, but the latter was running strong, and would not let Dublin get to his head. Turning into the homestretch, Dublin got the whip as he began to falter, but it was useless, as the big horse galloped away and won the heat by six lengths in 3:40¾.

SECOND HEAT.—Wild Idle sold for $200 and Dublin for $15. At the start Dublin shot away in the lead by a length, and endeavored to take the pole, but Wild Idle prevented him and was soon at his head. They ran around the turn head and head, but at the quarter-pole Dublin shoved his neck in front and so ran for a short distance down the backstretch, when Wild Idle reversed the order of things, and at the half-mile pole Wild Idle had his neck in front. On the lower turn he was leading half a length, but at the three-quarter pole Dublin had once more reached the head of his antagonist, and they ran thus up the homestretch and past the judges' stand, where Wild Idle led by a neck. The mile was made in 1:47¾. Around the turn again Wild Idle got away, leading two lengths, which he finally increased to three lengths at the quarter pole, but going down the backstretch Dublin again made an effort, and succeeded in reaching the tail of the big horse as they passed the half-mile pole. On the lower turn he moved up to Wild Idle's saddle-girth, and thus they reached the three-quarter pole, when Dublin beginning to give way, received the whip. Wild Idle apparently had the race in hand, for Dublin was being ridden for all he was worth, while Wild Idle was in hand. The big horse kept to the front and galloped home the winner by two lengths, in 3:47¼.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Grand Jockey Club Purse, $2,000, for all ages, to carry 100 lbs.; two-mile heats; $1,500 to the winner, $300 to the second, and $200 to the third horse; $100 entrance, play or pay, to go to the club.

M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Idlewild, by Lexington. Sparling 1 1
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidie, by imp. Balshazzar. Hughes 2 2

Time—3:40¾; 3:47¼.

THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

The fourth race of the day was the Long Branch Stakes, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one mile and three-quarters. This had eighteen nominations, and out of them the following four answered the summons of the judges: Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged; M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, five years; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, five years, and D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, six years. The race was considered at the mercy of Mate, but not one of the many who backed him had any idea of how good a horse Mate was when he was stripped for this struggle. He was brought to the post fit to run for a man's life, as the saying is, and the others did not stand a chance with him from the start. The betting rates were as follows:

Mate	$400	$625	$500
Spindrift	100	135	120
Galway	60	90	85
Audubon	65	80	70
Total	$625	$930	$775

The start was made from the quarter-pole, and Audubon was the first to move away, Galway second, and the other two together. As soon as they got to work down the backstretch, Mate left Spindrift, and rushing past the others like a flash, assumed a lead of four lengths; but Galway soon shortened the gap a length, and at the half-mile pole Mate was leading him three lengths; Audubon was third, a length behind Galway and a head before Spindrift. On the lower turn Audubon fell back behind Spindrift. At the three-quarter pole Mate was showing three lengths before Galway, who was still a length ahead of Spindrift, who was lapped by Audubon. Galway and the others seemed to close on Mate as they came up to the furlong pole, but the latter soon opened away again, and finished the first three-quarters of a mile four lengths ahead of Galway, who was a length in advance of Spindrift, who was leading Audubon a head. As they went round the turn Mate increased his lead at every stride, and by the time he passed the quarter pole was eight lengths before Galway, who was two lengths ahead of Spendrift, the latter the same distance away from Audubon, who began to labor. As soon as they went along the backstretch Mate got ten lengths away, and so passed the half-mile pole, the others remaining in the same relative positions. As they came round the lower turn an interesting fight for the second honors began between Spindrift and Galway. The former assumed the second place, and made an effort to overhaul Mate. They turned to come up the stretch, and Spindrift got within three lengths of Mate at the furlong pole, when Galway making a rush from behind got on even terms with Spindrift, while in the meantime Mate came away and won the race in 3:06¾—a very fast race. He was six lengths in front of Galway, who had taken the second position from Spindrift, and beat him by two lengths. Audubon was beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Long Branch Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; $100 to second and $50 to third horse; one mile and three-quarters; eighteen nominations; value to winner, $910.

M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 6 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, by Lexington. Feakes 1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years, by Concord, out of Magnolia, by imp. Australian. Hughes 2
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner. Sparling 3
D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Heiress, by imp. Scythian. Clarkin 4

Time—3:06¾.

THE GENTLEMENS' RACE.

The concluding race of the day was the West End Jockey Club stakes, catch weights, over 140 pounds, mile dash. There were five entries, and the appearance of the gentlemen jockeys on the stretch with their studs, was the signal for the applause of their respective friends. Dion Boucicault, Jr., road The Hoaxer, Clarence Levy was on Remorse, C. H. Townsend had Rummy in charge, Frank Durand had Vernango, and E. C. Riddle had Scramble. The Hoaxer was the favorite in the pools, the betting being as follows:

Hoaxer	$210		$280
Vernango	180		150
Rummy	50		40
Remorse	45		50
Scramble	45		45
Total	$530		$565

Mr. Levy, on Remorse, was the first to show his colors to the admiring spectators. After the horses had been assigned their places the starter gave the signal, and Remorse rushed away in the lead, Mr. Levy lashing him with his whip, and behaving in a most unjockeylike manner, and nearly fouling the other horses as they were going round the turn. Remorse was soon used up under the forcing policy of his rider, and Vernango took the lead, passing the quarter-pole a length before The Hoaxer, Rummy third, Remorse fourth, and Scramble fifth. They were all spread out along the backstretch in the same positions as above enumerated. The only real struggle was between Vernango and The Hoaxer, who were a long way ahead of the others at the half mile pole. Around the lower turn Mr. Boucicault managed The Hoaxer very well, and brought him on even terms with Vernango at the three-quarter pole. Rummy was third, several lengths behind. There was a good struggle up the homestretch between the two leaders, but the Hoaxer had the most foot, and passed the winning-post half a length ahead of Vernango in 1:54¾. Rummy third, Scramble fourth. Remorse did not come in, and Mr. Levy dismounted down the stretch, for which he was disqualified.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—West End Jockey Club Stakes. Gentlemen riders; catch weights over 140 pounds; mile dash.

Dion Boucicault, Jr.'s b. c. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George, 140 pounds 1
Frank Durand's br. f. Vernango, 3 years, by Vandal out of Woodbine, by Lexington, 140 pounds 2
C. H. Townsend's br. g. Rummy, aged, pedigree unknown, 150 pounds 3
E. C. Riddle's ch. f. Scramble, 3 years, by Star Davis, out of Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire, 160 pounds 4
Clarence Levy's b. g. Remorse, aged, by imp. Eclipse, 169 pounds ..... disq.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

To-morrow will be the last day of the meeting at Monmouth Park, and the programme presents five races. The first is the August Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile. The second is the Robbins Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles, which has thirty-seven nominations. A close race is anticipated between Chesapeake and Ozark. The third race is the Consolation handicap for beaten horses, one mile and a half, and the concluding affair will be a steeple-chase handicap, over the usual course.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard has purchased the b. c. Searcher for $2,500.

WASHINGTON.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

WHY DISTRICT ATTORNEY FISHER'S RESIGNATION WAS REQUESTED—THE MISSISSIPPI MAILS—QUALITY OF BEEF FURNISHED THE INDIANS—GEN. LONGSTREET AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Our Minister to China, in a communication to the Department of State, says that China will be represented at the Centennial Exhibition in a most interesting and creditable manner, and that a peculiar feature of the contributions will be an exposé of the missionary work of the Empire, including hospitals, schools, translations, and printing conducted under missionary auspices. Our Minister has asked the French Chargé d'Affaires to invite a similar exhibit on the part of the Catholic missions, which have been established for several centuries. Some of the Catholic clergy think well of the proposition, and our Minister hopes to hear that they will contribute an exhibit of their useful work. The agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Shanghai, in response to our Minister, has agreed with Consul General Seward upon half rates for freight and passenger charges in behalf of the Centennial contributions and agents from China. If, our Minister says, Congress at its next session would pass an act remitting the duties on goods that might be sold during or after the Exhibition, the chances of a very full display in many interesting departments would be much increased.

JUDGE FISHER'S RESIGNATION.

Since last December eight of the letter-carriers of the Washington City Post Office have been detected tampering with and abstracting money from letters. They were promptly dismissed, one of them to-day. These cases were referred to District Attorney Fisher, but no indictment was found by the Grand Jury in any case. This fact led to a complaint against Fisher by the Postmaster General, and Secretaries Belknap and Bristow, it is said, also found fault with the loose administration of his office, in consequence of which his resignation has been requested. It is reported that he will be succeeded by ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia.

COTTON CROP STATISTICS.

The July returns to the Department of Agriculture were unusually full, showing an improvement of the cotton crop during June in all the cotton States, excepting Texas. The State averages were as follows: North Carolina, 95, an improvement of 3 per cent.; South Carolina, 99, improved 2 per cent.; Georgia, 97, improved 6 per cent.; Florida, 101, improved 7 per cent.; Alabama, 102, improved 1 per cent.; Mississippi, 103, improved 3 per cent.; Louisiana, 105, improved 10 per cent.; Texas, 93, declined 3 per cent.; Arkansas, 104, improved 4 per cent.; Tennessee, 109, improved 10 per cent. Some portions of the cotton area were afflicted with drought, which, however, was less injurious to cotton than to other crops. Its injuries were mostly compensated by the opportunity it afforded for the better working of other crops. In Texas, cut-worms, cotton caterpillars and grasshoppers were injurious in some localities. A few isolated reports also mention cotton lice, but insect depredations, so far, have not affected the crop to an extent worth estimating.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master George L. Dyer and Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Carson have been ordered to the Frolic; Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering has been ordered to the receiving-ship Ohio; Commander G. C. Wiltse has been detached from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to command the Shawmut, in place of Commander Charles S. Norton, who has been detached from the command of that vessel and placed on sick leave; Lieut. George E. Ide is detached from the Hydrographic Office; Lieut Isaac J. Yates from the receiving-ship Ohio; William H. Reeder from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark from the Alarm, and ordered to the Frolic; Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons is detached from the receiving-ship Ohio and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

GEN. LONGSTREET AT THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Longstreet arrived in this city to-day. He had an interview with Secretary Bristow this morning, and it is said desires to have permission to have access to the rebel archives deposited in the Treasury Department, in order to make transcripts of certain documents relating to the battle of Gettysburg.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S WESTERN TOUR.

A telegram received at the War Department from Secretary Belknap, announces that he left Chicago to-day for his tour of inspection of the Western forts, after which he will visit the Yellowstone Park, and return to Washington about the middle of August.

MR. BADEAU PROBABLY GOING TO BRUSSELS.

The names of several prominent gentlemen have been presented for the vacant post of Minister to Brussels, but there is reason to believe that Gen. Badeau, now Consul General at London, will be the successor of J. Russell Jones, resigned.

A DENIAL.

Secretary Delano says there is no truth whatever in the publication that immediately on the receipt of Prof. Marsh's statement he selected a secret agent to proceed at once to the Red Cloud Agency.

GEN. HOWARD ON THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

HE WANTS TO CHRISTIANIZE THE ALASKA INDIANS—THE RED MEN PANTING FOR KNOWLEDGE—BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM THEIR INSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen. Howard has sent the following letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
PORTLAND, Oregon, July 2, 1875.

SIR: I write you in haste just as I am starting to visit Klamath. The Indians near Fort Wrangel and those near the fort at Sitka are energetic and self-supporting. A little instruction would avail much at the present time. They very much desire that we would send them teachers. The English at Fort Simpson and at Metlakata have, through their ministers, given instruction to the Indian children, and have brought so many of them and their people to real Christianity that there is cleanliness, order, marriage, in fact an evident possession of the virtues that necessarily follow a successful presentation of divine truth. The contrast is so marked, compared with our own religious neglect even to give the Indians in Alaska, near-by, the simple elements of the knowledge that the children in our country may have, that I thought I would appeal to you in behalf of those tribes of which the Stickeens are a type. They, the coast Indians, are all now at peace. The difficulties at Wrangel and at the lake villages having been completely settled, they are ready, and at Wrang

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	30	Leather, sides	10,865
Beans, bbls	84	Pea-nuts, bags	22
Bees-wax, pks	1	Butter, pks	3,517
Cotton, bales	42	Cheese, pks	30,477
Flour, bbls	11,750	Oil-cake, pks	1,403
Meal, bbls	1,100	Pork, pkgs	438
Wheat, bushels	238,873	Cut-meats, pks	444
Corn, bushels	114,113	Lard, tcs	49
Oats, bushels	66,950	Stearine, pks	60
Malt, bushels	1,270	Starch, pks	1,842
Copper, bbls	733	Sugar, bbls	322
Copper, cakes	938	Syrup, bbls	15
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pks	15
Eggs, bbls	1,288	Tobacco, hhds	279
Grease, pks	50	Tobacco, pks	191
Hops, bales	57	Wool, bales	167
Lard-oil, bbls	60	Whisky, bbls	373
Lead, pks	830		

BRICKS—Have been more sought after and quoted firm, in most instances, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 50; Haverstraw, $6@$6 75; Up-river, $5 25@$5 75; Long Island, $5 50@$6 75; Croton-Front at $11@$12 for Brown; $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$5 ₰ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₰ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been selling in small amounts only at former rates, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.@32c.; Sperm, patent, 36c.@39c.; Wax, 27c.@28c. ₰ lb.

COAL—The demand has been moderately active, and prices have been quoted firm. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $6@$6 50; Pictou, $5 50@$6; Cumberland, soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ₰ ton.

COCOA—There has been very little inquiry noted for any description. Prices have not varied materially; Maracaibo quoted at 9c.@10c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8½c.; sold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been comparatively slow of sale since our last, with Hogshead staves quoted at from $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$155; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@90c.; Pipe Shooks, 80@90c.; Sugar shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Has been in light demand since our last on the previous basis of 11c.

FISH—A moderate movement has been reported in the leading kinds at somewhat irregular prices. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 50@$5 50 ₰ cwt.; Dry Cod in Grass, $5 50@$7; do. Mackerel, $8@$12; No. 2 do. at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ₰ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for scaled, ₰ box; Dutch Herrings at 80c.@85c. ₰ box.

COFFEE—Rio has been in rather more demand, but the firm prices demanded checked business. At Baltimore sales have been 3,000 bags Rio, per Grey Eagle, on private terms; 4,400 bags do. per Titcomb, (a rebate being allowed on last item); 1,000 bags do. per Monroe, at 18¾c., gold; 1,565 bags do., per Aquidneck, on private terms; stock in first hands to-night 31,473 bags; at the outports 43,834 bags, with 44,900 bags afloat and loading for New-York, and 84,400 bags at the outports. Stocks of other kinds are 5,964 bags and 59,878 mats. Sales of other than Brazils for the week are summed up as follows: 6,300 mats Singapore & Kossa, 2,723 bags Costa Rica, 4,34 bags Savanilla, 172 bags San Domingo, 1900 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within our range.

GOLD—For parcels on the spot prices have been reduced ⅛c., leading to an increased number of sales for shipment. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,314 bales, (of which 224 bales were on last evening,) 112¾@112⅞; for August, 112⅞@113; for September, 113@113⅛; for October, 113⅛@113¼; for November, 113¼@113⅜; for December, 113⅜@113½; for January, 113½@113⅝; for February, 113⅝@113¾; for March, 113¾@113⅞; for April, 113⅞@114; for May, 115⅛@115⅜; for June, 115⅜@115½. The receipts at this port to-day were 42 bales, all by railway.....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 338 bales, against 3,021 bales same day last week, and the receipts since Jan. 1 were 3,288 bales, against 5,723 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,447,306 bales, against 3,741,900 bales same time previous year. Consolidated net receipts and exports to Great Britain, 716 bales; to the Continent, 4,200 bales. Stock in New-York, 84,880 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 145,526 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
Middling fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜
Fair	17⅛	17	17¼	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has continued an active inquiry for state and Western Flour, largely on export account. Shipping extras in lines were most sought after, although there was a very good general business. Extras in lines were offering moderately for prompt delivery, and a number of orders were necessarily turned for competition for near-by deliveries. The transactions in parcels for prompt delivery showed very slowed 10c.@30c. ₰ bbl. advanced prices, and in futures 25c.@50c. ₰ bbl. improvement. The market closed buoyantly. The sales since our last have been 29,300 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Fine at $4 50@$4 70; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 20, chiefly at $4 90@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 80, chiefly at $5 10@$5 60; fair to very good Shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 70, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; poor to very good trade lines, $5 75@$6 35; poor to good round hoop, Ohio at $5 35@$5 70 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, $6 20@$6 60, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 13,000 bbls. shipping stock at current rates, and 8,000 bbls. Extras for July and August deliveries at $5 75@$6 50. Southern Flour has been active at prices 10c.@50c. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 20 for Superfine; $5 30@$6 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 30@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras. Rye Flour is nominal. Corn Flour has been active within the range of from $4 50@$5 70 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 675 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 70 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice.....Commeal has been in good demand and steady. Sales, 1,200 bbls., at from $3 60@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 80 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—There was a very strong demand for Spring Wheat, especially toward the close, as the later dispatches from abroad represented poor weather for the crops. Shippers were the principal buyers, and have taken a large number of parcels for near-by delivery as well as from store and afloat; the latest dealings are at prices fully 3c.@4c. above yesterday's closing rates, with a buoyant feeling. Sales, 375,000 bushels at $1 25 for soft Spring; $1 26@$1 28 for No. 2 Chicago and northwest; $1 29@$1 31 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 31@$1 34½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 33@$1 34 for No. 1 Shedygan; $1 38@$1 39 for ungraded Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 36@$1 38 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 29@$1 40 for amber do.; $1 37@$1 41 for White Western. Also 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, now on canal, at $1 27; 24,000 bushels do. last half July and first half August, at $1 26; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, July, at $1 27½; 50,000 bushels do. in July and August, at $1 29½@$1 30; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, now on canal, at $1 34½.....Rye has been dull at 90c. for Canada, in bond, and $1 10 for State.....Barley and Barley Malt have been active. New Canal has been wanted more or less, and the closing prices are a trifle stronger; sales, 87,000 bushels at 79c.@81½c. for steamer grades Western Mixed, 82c.@83c. for sailing do., 86c. for White Western.....Oats have been in large supply and a trifle easier in price; sales, 42,000 bushels at 60c.@61c. for Mixed Western, and 62c.@66c. for White do.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made of 6¾ bales Domestic Cloth on private terms; quoted at 10½c.

HEMP, &c.—There has been a very quiet market; sales, 200 bales Jute Butts at 2½c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in light demand, with prices unsettled; sales, 2,000 Texas, 24 lb., on private terms; 900 Orinoco, and 200 country do. at 19c.

HOPS—The inquiry for desirable grades, especially of State, has been fair on the basis of our quotations. We quote: New-York, about fair to choice, new, 28c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 25c.@30c.; Western, new, 22c.@30c.; Yearlings, 15c.@23c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 28c.@30c. ₰ lb.

LATH, LIME, AND LUMBER—A fair demand prevails for Laths and Lime at former quotations. Lumber has been very moderately inquired for, as a rule, and has been depressed and irregular within the previous range.

LEATHER—There has been a moderately active movement reported in the leading kinds of stock, with prices generally quoted about steady. We quote Solethus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@24½c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₰ lb.....Acid Sole—Light Backs, 32c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ₰ lb.....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 29c.@30c.; Bellies, 14c.@15c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Refiners have made a few bids, but no sales have thus far resulted, holders generally asking a trifle higher prices; stock, 4,000 hhds. Cuba; 4,000 hhds. Porto Rico, and 2,400 bbls. English Islands. We quote: Porto Rico at 33c.@36c.; Barbados, 39c.@42c.; Demerara, 30c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 29c.@40c. do., refining grades, 25c.@26c. cash; 26c. cash; Centrifugal, nominal; St. Croix, 37c.@42c.; New-Orleans, 69c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy.....Syrups have been in quite moderate demand, but the market since our last report quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ₰ gal.on.....Sugar-house Molasses has been rather more sought after at from 20c.@30c. ₰ gal.on., and 25c.@28c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull, with prices without change; sales, 30 bbls. Strained at $1 75, and 100 bbls. No. 1 and Extra Pale, $3@$3 75. Spirits Turpentine has been available at easier figures; sales, 49 bbls. at 31c.@32c., closing at 31½c. Of Tar a small lot Washington sold at $2 37½.

NAILS—Continue in light request since our last, on the basis of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

PETROLEUM—There has been more of an urgency to sell, through a decline in prices on the Creek, leading to a moderate business. Sales, 2,000 bbls. Refined here for July, at 11½c., and 10,000 bbls. do., in Philadelphia, at 11¼c. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted 5c. for prompt, and 5½c. for August, and Refined at 11½c. for prompt, and 11¼c.@11½c. for August delivery. Naphtha at 8½c. for 63°.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very quiet, the demand almost entirely speculative; the opening prices were 10c.@15c. ₰ bbl. lower, but toward the close reacted; sales, 3,000 bbls. in a jobbing way at $20 20@$20 40; 750 bbls. for August at $19 95@$20, closing at $20 05; 2,000 obls. for September at $20 10@$20 25, closing held at $20 25; of extra prime 600 bbls. were sold at $16. Dressed Hogs have been in more confident demand, and stronger; sales at from 9c.@10c.; City Cut-meats have increased demand, sales 13,000 lb. Rib Bellies at 11¾c.@13¼c.; 1,000 loose Pickled Hams at 13¾c.@13¾c.; 50 tcs. Clear Bellies at 1oc., 500 loose Pickled Shoulders at 10¼c.; 750 loose Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c.@12c., and smoked Hams at 1oc. Bacon has been in very good demand from the West Indies trade, with prices strong; sales of 425 cks. City Long Clear at 11¾c.@12c. In lard, Western Steam opened about 3-16c. lower, but reacted a trifle and closed strong; sales, 1,000 tcs. for July at 13¼c.; 2,000 tcs. for August at 13¾c.@13¼c., closing at 13 3-16c.@13¼c.; 2,000 tcs. September at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; closing at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.; 250 tcs. Prime Steam, 13c.; 250 tcs. Kettle-rendered, 13½c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Continent, 13½c.; 250 tcs. Refined for South America, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Brazils, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Havana, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Mexico, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Hayti, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Cuba, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Porto Rico, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Trinidad, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Jamaica, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Hamburg, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Bremen, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Rotterdam, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Antwerp, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Havre, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Marseilles, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Genoa, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Trieste, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Venice, 13¾c.; 250 tcs. Refined for Trieste or Venice, an American bark, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do. at 6s.; an American bark, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 7s., flat.....For the Continent, an American bark, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do. at 5s. ₰ bbl.....For the Continent, (excluding Amsterdam,) an American bark, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d.....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a British bark, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₰ bbl.....For Antwerp, a British ship (a rechartet) with about 7,600 Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.....For Antwerp or Rotterdam, a British bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 1½d.....For Bremen, a German ship, with about 7,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d., and a British bark, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do. at 4s. 4½d.....For the German Baltic, a British bark, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s.....For the Baltic, a British bark, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s.; an American bark, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. do., at 6s.; another, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do., at 6s.; another, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 6s.; another, hence, with about 2,900 bbls.do. at 6s.; another, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. do., at 6s.; an American brig, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. do. at 6s.; a British bark with about 2,500 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 6s.; and an American bark with about 2,500 bbls. do., from do., at 6s. ₰ bbl.....For Trieste an American bark, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at $80@$90 ₰ ton.

SKINS—The general market is inactive. Goat are in some request. Deer are very quiet. Quotations are nominally unaltered. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 65c; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Siasi, 60c.; Para, 55c.; Puerto Cavello, 58c., currency, @ lb.....Angora Goat, 50c.; Matamorus, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₰ seau, 47 50c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

TALLOW—There has been a moderate demand from shippers; sales, 125,000 lb. at 8½c.@9c. for good and prime stock. Of Stearine, sales 25 tcs. choice at 17c.; 100 tcs. on private terms, and 60,000 lb. in hhds. for July and August deliveries at private terms.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand, with 2,300 half chests Japan, 2,400 half chests Green, and 2,200 half chests Oolong.

WHALEBONE—Has been in some request and held with firmness at $1 45@$1 50, gold, for Arctic.

WHISKY—Has been held steady with a moderate inquiry. Sales 100 bbls. at $1 22.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth was in good demand from the Grain trade, but with stronger rates asked, but few engagements resulted. There was an unusually brisk inquiry for Petroleum tonnage, especially for small-sized vessels, and mainly for Baltic ports, with rates strong, otherwise the market was quiet..... For Liverpool are reported engagements since our last have been by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 3½c.@3⅝d. ₰ bushel; 500 bbs. Cheese at 45s. ₰ ton.....For London, by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain at 10d.@10½d. ₰ quarter, and by sail 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₰ bbl. Also a British bark, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 9c. ₰ bushel.....For Hull, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 9¾d.@10d. ₰ bushel.....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9¾d. ₰ bushel.....For Bristol, Channel or British ports hence, with about 1,500 quarters Grain at 7s.....For Cork and orders, an Australian bark, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d., and a British bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.....For Penarth Roads, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 7s., flat.....For the Continent, an American bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d., and

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A.M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., July 21 | RUSSIA....WED., Aug. 4
CHINA....SAT., July 31 | BOTHNIA....WED. Aug. 11
[steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cook.....Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed. Aug. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE, Perrois.....SATURDAY July 24
FRANCE, Berde.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LABRADOR, Dasse.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $140; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.
IDAHO.....July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....July 27, at noon.
NEVADA.....Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
OAK (TA.....Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN.....Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Aug. 24, at 11 A.M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INDIAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wed., July 21, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug 14, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast or Glasgow $28, currency.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 35 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS.....July 27
HERMANN.....Aug. 13
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL.....Aug. 3
ANDES.....Aug. 21
Superior first-class passage accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.
CALEDONIA.....Sails Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLES N.....Saturday, July 17
SOUTH CAROLINA.....Wednesday, July 21
Superior accommodation for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. BASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steamship ST. ROMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $110; to Para, $210; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WESTERN FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer DANIEL WILLE, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all the routes South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
Second-class to Augusta.....12 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday Aug. 5
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Aug. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17, and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
NAVARINO.....July 27 | HINDOO.....To follow
OTHELLO.....Aug. 17 | COLUMBO.....To follow
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Unitad States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....Thursday, July 22, 8 A.M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M. | England, July 31, 3 P. M.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....July 17 | MAIN.....July 31
DONAU.....July 24 | RHEIN.....Aug. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, July 29
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON.....July 15
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....Aug. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

EXCURSIONS.

A MAGNIFICENT EXCURSION. EXTRA.
Jarrett & Palmer's superb steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK
will make a delightful evening excursion THIS, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875, AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
A FINE SAIL.
BY TWILIGHT,
AND RETURN BY MOONLIGHT.

TWILIGHT EXCURSION.	All the great musical attractions will be on board.
EVENING EXCURSION.	GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND. CHURCH BELL CHIMES. MOZART GLEE CLUB.
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.	MADRIGAL BOYS' CHOIR. CATHEDRAL ORGAN. STRING ORCHESTRA.

Boat leaves foot of Murray st., North River, at 5 P. M. TICKETS, (round trip,) ONE DOLLAR.
Children half price. Choice refreshments on board.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.
THIRD POPULAR SUNDAY TRIP TO NEW-HAVEN
On board the world-famous floating palace PLYMOUTH ROCK,
SUNDAY NEXT, JULY 18, 1875,
Giving excursionists a SPLENDID ALL-DAY SAIL ON THE SOUND.
TWO HOURS IN THE CITY OF ELMS.
SPECIAL MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.
Boat leaves foot of Murray st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; foot of 23d st., East River, at 9 o'clock. Returning, reaches the city by 9 in the evening.
Tickets, round trip, One Dollar. Children half price.

GRAND AFTERNOON EXCURSION
By Jarrett & Palmer's suberb steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK
to and upon the ATLANTIC OCEAN,
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) JULY 17.
By this magnificent trip excursionists will be afforded a delightful sail on NEW-YORK BAY, through the NARROWS, passing the fortifications on either side.
As the steamer will run close to the beach, a splendid view may be had of the grand hotels and beautiful villas of
LONG BRANCH.
Returning, the Plymouth Rock will proceed up the lovely HUDSON, giving a
VIEW OF THE PALISADES BY MOONLIGHT,
the charm of the romantic sight enhanced by exquisite music. Will reach the City about 10 o'clock P. M.
GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND, CHIMES OF CHURCH BELLS, MOZART GLEE CLUB, MADRIGAL BOYS.
FARE.....(round trip).....ONE DOLLAR.
Children half price.
. The boat will leave the wharf foot of 24th st., N. R., at 3:30 o'clock, and the Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., N. R., at 4.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:
AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10 45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.
INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.
The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expense of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK, IONA ISLAND.
Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA REGATTA
VIA
PEOPLE'S LINE

On and after July 13 enlarged accommodations will be offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line steamers by the addition of another large and elegant steamer to those now running from this City to Albany and Saratoga, so as to offer staterooms and superior comforts to the thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting the Springs in time for the Regatta on Saratoga Lake. The steamer ST. JOHN has been expensively decorated and improved with special reference to this occasion. A great reduction in excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, Round Lake and return, and to Albany and return, is now offered at the Company's office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.
The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.
The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.
Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,
daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON,
VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th..11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th...4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 16th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th...6:45 a. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 17th...7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 18th.....7:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th.....6:45 A. M.

HELEN,
Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 12th..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th..3:0 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th....6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th..6:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th..4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th.....3:00 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 35th st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. John Lorton, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, (connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Poughkeepsie, the steamer THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M. from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 35th st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
(1524 st., CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Elevated; connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.
S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ON THE SEA-SHORE.—PLIMPTON HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I. (near Stonington, Conn.)—Cheerful house, always cool; good fare, good water, perfect drainage; fine, safe surf-bathing; five minutes' walk to the beach; good boating and fishing; highly recommended for families, &c.; moderate terms; circulars to order; reopens in June. Accessible by New-York and Stonington steam-boats, (from New-York to Watch Hill by boats $2 75,) and by Shore Line Railroad to Stonington, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot. House thoroughly renovated and newly furnished: pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling: terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM HOUSE.—Six miles west of the village of Catskill, pleasantly situated near the mountains; families will find the house supplied with vegetables, milk, and eggs fresh from the farm; terms reasonable. Address FREDERICK SAXE, Catskill, N. Y.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE, FORTY-NINE minutes by the New-Haven Railroad. Large, airy rooms, with strictly first-class board; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; house charmingly situated; desirable in every way. Inquire at the Manor House, or No. 146 East 17th st.

$10 HOTEL BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE; boats and bathing-houses free; forest walks, shady shores, broad piazzas; Forest Lawn Hotel, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; by Long Island Railroad or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders. W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. B. WIXSON, Proprietress.

LONG BRANCH.—TOWER COTTAGE, IN FULL view of ocean, and next to Metropolitan Hotel; pleasant rooms with liberal table; references. Apply at cottage, or No. 51 West 30th st.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—Now open. For particulars apply to
Mrs. R. PALMER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, the following property, part of the assets of the said bankrupts' estate, viz.:
Two hundred and forty shares of the Morse Copper Paint Company stock.
One hundred shares of the New-York and Newbern Steam-ship Company's stock.
One certificate of membership in the New-York Cotton Exchange.
Twenty-one shares of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company's stock.
All the right, title, and interest of D. Colden Murray in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.
All the right, title, and interest of L. Murray Ferris, Jr., in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.
All the right, title and interest of Robert M. Ferris in the residuary estate of R. J. Murray, deceased.
Dated July 8, 1875.
F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.
jy9-law3wF*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

"$160,000"
Made in Two Months. A Wall Street Operation. The Banking-house of Alexander Frothingham & Co., No. 12 Wall St., who deal in Stock Privileges, have paid this enormous sum to their Customers during this short space of time. Some persons have made as high as $60,000 from only $100 originally invested, and many have made $1,000 and over from only $50.
"They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating. Send for it."—*Evening Mail, N. Y.*
Boston *Daily News* says:
"Messrs. Alexander Frothingham & Co. will furnish to those desiring to invest in Wall st. explanatory circulars containing detailed statements and quotations, and many 'points' of great value to the uninitiated. Their office is at No. 12 Wall st., New-York City."
Albany *Evening Post* says:
"They offer facilities for controlling shares in the stock market more liberal than can be found at any other house in the street. A deposit of $50 will enable a person to control fifty shares of any stock valued at $5,000 for thirty days. A larger deposit will of course allow you to control a larger number of shares. A deposit of $1,000 will control one thousand shares valued at $100,000, for thirty days. This arrangement enables a person of small capital to control a very large business; so that the man of energy is at once put on a level with the man of wealth."
Address ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

THE ALBANY AND RENSSELAER IRON AND STEEL CO.'S
7 per Ct. 1st Mortgage Coupon Bonds.
Principal payable March 1, 1866, and Interest payable semi-annually, 1st March and 1st September, at office of United States Trust Company, in New-York.
The corporation is formed by the consolidation of the Albany Iron Works, located at Troy, with the well-known works of John A. Griswold & Co., consisting of the Bessemer Steel Works and the Rensselaer Iron Works, both located at Troy, and the Hudson Blast Furnace and the Fort Edward Blast Furnace. All of these properties (valued by experts at over $3,000,000) have been mortgaged to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, to secure this $1,500,000 of seven per cent. currency bonds. Besides the security of this mortgage, each bond bears the individual guarantee of Erastus Corning.
The mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund of $75,000 each six months, beginning Sept. 1, 1876, to be applied to retiring the bonds at par to be drawn for by lot at the United States Trust Company.
For sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WE ARE OFFERING
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
RAILROAD BONDS
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
Notice is hereby given that the time within which to prove claims before me, under Sections FIRST and FIFTH of the decree in the suit of Cooke and others, complainants, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, defendant, (such claims being only for legal expenses and charges in connection with the administration of the trust, and expenses of this suit,) is extended to the 24th day of August, 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the time within which to prove all the other claims is extended to the 27th July inst.
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioner.
New-York, July 14, 1875.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

St. Louis County GOLD 6S.
PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have made requisition upon them respectively for the following payments of subscriptions to capital stock:
Fifty per cent. ($12 50 per share) on or before July 31.
Twenty per cent. ($5 per share) on or before Aug. 31

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FRAUDS IN WALL STREET.

PRETENDED COMBINATIONS BY WHICH LARGE SUMS OF MONEY ARE SAID TO BE MADE —HOW THE FRAUDULENT OPERATIONS ARE CARRIED ON—VICTIMS ALL THROUGH THE COUNTRY—LETTER FROM AN UNFORTUNATE PHILADELPHIA WOMAN.

The President of the New-York Stock Exchange has for some time past been in the receipt of letters asking for information concerning certain advertisements relating to Wall street operations, which appear in many of the newspapers throughout the United States. These advertisements give glowing accounts of the ease with which money may be made in stock speculations; and the advertisers pretend to have peculiar facilities which enable them to "control" large numbers of shares with an insignificant amount. Some of the advertisers also offer to send, free of charge, a pamphlet containing full particulars of the mode in which their transactions are effected, and when called upon actually do send a book containing what purports to be an explanation of their way of doing business. The so-called explanation consists of a plausibly-constructed theory of speculation, well calculated to deceive. A very liberal use of the street terms is employed, and "margins," "puts," "calls," "privileges," "spreads," "bulls" "bears," &c., are referred to in such a way as to essentially confuse the mind of the reader. It is also claimed by the advertisers that they have combinations, by which the amounts confided to their care cannot fail to give large returns, and that they cannot be lost from the fact that the strength of the combinations is such that they are able to resist almost any pressure. Many of the respectable banking-houses down town are also constantly receiving letters from persons asking for information regarding these advertisements, or from persons who have been victimized, asking them to indicate by what means they can obtain the restoration of the r money. Unfortunately, there seems to be no redress under the law, as the persons engaged in the business are too wise to allow themselves to be caught in any transaction that would involve them in a criminal prosecution. This point seems to be well settled, as legal advice has been sought in several instances, and the opinion of the counsel consulted has always been that there is no legal remedy. The money sent to be invested is intrusted unconditionally to the advertisers, for investment as they may deem best, and if they report that it has been lost, no one can prove that such was not the case, and even if it could be so proved, all that could be done by the loser to recover his money would be to bring a suit for breach of trust. Besides this there would be great difficulty in fixing upon the person against whom the suit should be brought, for although the advertisement sets forth a firm name, it would be impossible to find the persons representing it, from the fact that they do not exist. The amount of credulity brought to light by the correspondence referred to is wonderful. Letters have been received from all parts of the United States, not only from persons who might not be expected to be better informed, but from business men, and men in positions which would seem almost to exact a better knowledge of the world. Under date of June 10, a railroad man writes to the President of the Stock Exchange from Wisconsin, inclosing a circular, asking to be informed whether certain persons or firms are members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and in good standing as bankers and brokers, as advertised. He also wants to know whe her their mode of operating in stocks known as "puts," "calls," and "spreads" are used in speculating on the Stock Exchange. He goes on to say that there are "parties circulating this circular, and advertising quite largely in this western country." He says that if they are good, reliable firms, and will do what is right, there are persons there who wish to speculate in stocks and securities on that system.

Another man writes to the President from Indiana that he would be obliged if the President would give him the names of some of the most reliable and responsible brokers in Wall street, as he had seen certain advertisements and circulars and had at considerable interest in the movements in stocks and gold. These men, although led away to a certain extent by the brilliant promises held out to them, had yet sufficient caution to inquire into the standing of the persons making them before confiding their money to their ca e. Not so, however, was it in the case of the unfortunate writer of the following letter, addressed to the President of the Stock Exchange:

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1875.

SIR: It is with great anxiety and expectation that I write this letter to you. I will state the case to you as it is. I am a saleslady in a store in Market street. Meeting with losses I was obliged to go into the world to make a living. Last september I read a work on stock speculation, which is the property of the firm. I wrote for the work and it was sent to me. The firm in New-York to whom I received the book advertised at that time in the Philadelphia papers. The work gave accounts how money was made so quickly and easily that I could not resist sending for it. I could do the same. By great saving, and strict economy, and depriving myself of the common comforts of life, I had accumulated by degrees the sum of $125, which I saved carefully, thinking of the assistance it would be to me should I be deprived of my situation in a store. I read the book carefully, and finally concluded to write to the firm in New-York asking their advice. They replied, giving encouragement. I wrote again, and still received the same encouraging answers. I wrote to them of my being unacquainted wit stock operating, and would leave everything to their care. Their answers always gave me so much courage that I concluded I would send the money to them and let them attend to the business. I was happy, thinking how I could increase my little sum to a greater one. I sent $106 25. They wrote that they had bought a double privilege. Time passed on—finally they wrote to me that the stock was dull, and it was a loss. It made me sick at heart and unable to attend to business. I wrote frequently to them, stating my situation in life and how I had saved the money with so much self-denial. They wrote me they would buy a "call," and send the profit made to me. It has been some time and they have not kept their word to me. I concluded I would write and ask your advice in the matter. I hope you possess a kind heart and can give me hope of gaining my money. Please reply early. Yours truly, &c.

It was with much regret that the President had to reply to the letter by telling the writer that he not only could do nothing for her himself in the matter, but that he was afraid there were no means of redress, and that her money was irretrievably lost. The above are only sample cases of a large number that are constantly brought to the notice of the Stock Exchange, and clearly indicate that the number of the victims of the advertisers must be simply immense, for it is supposed that not one in fifty ever thinks of applying to that source for redress.

RAPID TRANSIT.

ADDITIONAL PLANS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSIONERS—A WELL-DEFINED PLAN BY MR. WILLIAM KOHLER.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners held another meeting with closed doors yesterday, in the room of the Court of Common Pleas, Part II. The business of the meeting was confined to the further discussion of the subject of rapid transit in general, and the reading of several communications received from Albert Van Winkle, the *Rapid Transit Journal*, the Under-ground Railroad Company, E. E. Hotaling, George B. Phillips, and Daniel Butterfield. The last, coming from one who has been prominent in the rapid-transit movement commanded careful attention. It read as follows:

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for Rapid Transit:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following suggestions as to plans for rapid transit, with the accompanying reasons therefor, basing it on or granted that your board will designate elevated roads as the system:

First—that no specific patent or design of construction should be specified.

Second—That the choice of the particular plan or design of construction be left to the co pany when organized, under proper restrictions and approval.

Third—Presuming the plan to be "elevated" that your board should go no further than to require that it be double track—third track permitted below Twenty-third street. That the track should be so constructed as to carry with safety (and speed to be given) trains equal in weight, of engine and cars, to those now running on the Greenwich elevated Road, not required to be heavier except at option of company. That the height of structure above the street, and the number and location of columns or supports be fixed by your board, leaving the parties who furnish the capital to decide upon the style of construction, whether of brick arches, iron, steel, or otherwise, as may be most desirable and most attractive to parties who furnish the money therefor.

My reasons for the above are: That the designating of a particular plan confines the corporation to that alone, at such expense as inventors or constructors may choose to impose, and would turn against the enterprise all the partisans of plans not adopted, while if left open to the choice of the parties who furnish the capital, a larger amount of subscriptions would be procured. The capital would have its choice of the most economical and remunerative plan, under certain general proper restrictions and would for that reason be more freely contributed to the enterprise. After passing one hundred and Twenty-fifth street, (or the Harlem River, at least,) the surface might or should be allowed to be used for a given number of years without public detriment, and with great advantage to rapid transit and the general good.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

Plans were also received from Henry Barnes, of No. 311 Broadway. Mr. Barnes proposed an elevated road sixteen feet high, with a span from curb-to curb, (sixty feet,) supported by side columns forty feet apart. The columns and girders to be of cast-iron, strutted with wrought iron, and resting on brick foundations. Cross-ties to be of wood, resting on rubber-pads. This plan involves an estimated cost of not over $200,000 per mile, and Mr. Barnes claims that in case the road should get out of order it could be easily and cheaply repaired.

The plan of Mr. Evans, which was mentioned yesterday, is considered one of the most ingenious and apparently feasible of the plans presented thus far. It is owned by a company which has presented it for the consideration of the Brooklyn authorities. It consists of a series of arches running along the streets, one over either curb and the third in the middle. Each girder or arch to be of iron and steel, 248 feet in length and to rest on two columns formed of iron tubes banded together. In the level of the track run three cables which are fastened to the ends of the girders and tightened with nuts, corrugated washers of steel being used as springs to prevent expansion and contraction by heat and cold. The cable is also fastened to the girders by perpendicular iron rods at distances of eleven feet. It is inclosed in wrought-iron tubing, which in turn is cased with cast-iron to prevent vibration. It is estimated that a weight of five tons per lineal foot could be safely conveyed over this road. The cost is estimated at not more than $300,000 per mile.

A PLAN WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

Mr. William Kohler proposes to erect, at distances of about fifty feet, in the centre of the roadway, on solid blocks of granite inserted in the ground to a depth sufficient to secure perfect stability, three sets of iron columns sufficiently wide apart to allow horse-car tracks to run between. On the inner side of the two outer columns, and firmly bolted to the centre one, are to be two cast-iron girders to prevent outward lateral movement of the columns, and also to prevent oscillation generally. On the capitals of each set of columns is to be placed a wrought-iron girder on the lattice principle, giving space for two tracks, an up and a down line. Above the lower flanges of these girders, and firmly bolted to the perpendicular webs, are to be placed continuous L-irons, to support small wrought-iron girders, upon which are to be laid, for each track, three balks of timber, two of which will carry the chains in which are to be inserted the double-headed steel rails proposed. A safety rail of double T form is also to be used to act as a guard rail to prevent the carriages from running off the track. This is to be done by fixing beneath each track a couple of strong wrought-iron crutches with steel rollers, which are not to touch the centre rail, but are to be bent under the upper flange, leaving three-fourths of an inch play beneath and on either side of the rail, so that if the cars jump or meet with an obstacle on the rails the ends of the crutches will come in contact with the under side of the upper flange of the said rail, and thus prevent the cars from being elevated any further.

On the centre girder is to be placed a rack for insulators of such a height as to carry telegraph wires. The height of the rails is to be such that the floor of the cars will be exactly on a level with the top of the two outside girders, and a platform is to be placed on either side of the viaduct for the up and down tracks, which is to be four feet wide, and is to be furnished with a handrail to make it safe for pedestrians, and is to reach the whole length of the railway. In order not to inconvenience passengers on the sidewalk the following plan is proposed for stations.

A light double wrought iron girder is to be thrown from the main girder to the second story of the house selected as a station. This is to be supported by two light columns. The entrances to the road will thus be through houses on the route.

A locomotive (Allen's patent) is to be used which works at high and low pressure and exhausts its steam without noise. Below the ash-pan is to be placed a swinging tray to catch ashes and sparks, which might otherwise fall to the street through the framework, which is all made open to avoid the accumulation of snow.

The particulars of other plans presented have not yet been obtained.

THE CITY CENSUS.

MANY OF THE ENUMERATORS FAIL TO REPORT—THE RETURNS SAID TO BE VERY IMPERFECT—NEW-YORK WITH A CENSUS OF 1,200,000.

Yesterday the extension of time allowed the census enumerators in this City by the Secretary of State in which to make their returns expired, and still these returns are far from complete. More than the usual number of the enumerators reported yesterday to Mr. Plum, of the County Clerk's office, but a large number are still backward. About forty returns were received, leaving nearly a similar number due, out of the 557 districts. Mr. Plum stated to a TIMES reporter last evening that he should immediately canvass the returns made and find out the delinquent persons, and inform them to-day that their reports must be turned in without further delay, or steps would be taken which perhaps would not prove agreeable to them. He further stated that up to that time complete census reports had not been received from any one of the Assembly districts in this City. It is very probable that several days will elapse before all the reports are received, and this delay may occasion the loss to some of the enumerators of a portion of their pay, although many difficulties have arisen in their work which have seemed almost insurmountable.

It is admitted by all conversant with the business, even by Gideon J. Tucker, who, as Assistant Secretary of State, is in charge of the work, that the census returns will prove very imperfect, and that they will not reach the true figure by from 200,000 to 300,000. It has been taken at a season of the year when the many Summer resorts for miles around have been crowded with residents of the City, and of which the enumerators could gain no information whatever. In this respect it is charged that the law of 1855, under which this census is taken, was purposely framed to undercount the population of New-York, and so reduce its political representation. It is understood, however, that imperfect as the returns may prove, they will show a great increase in population, and allow New-York a larger representation in the Assembly in the new apportionments to be made in 1876. From the returns in hand it is estimated that the whole will give at least 1,200,000 as the population of the City, though the opinion is expressed by Mr. Tucker that it contains at least a million and a half.

The obstacles in the way of complete census returns have been manifold, not the least one of which has been the incompetency of many of the enumerators appointed. Many have been unable to write a legible hand, and were obliged to trust to some friend to help them along. Instances are also given of persons appointed entirely unable to read or write, and who gave the work for a consideration to others. One enumerator, on the west side of the City, it is stated, has a little boy to help him in his district, who read the questions upon the blanks, and made the entries, as the other was incompetent to do so. Beyond the many houses left vacant by the departure of the families from the City, the enumerators have met equal trouble in the more thickly populated portion of the City, especially in the tenement-house section. At best many of the blanks have called for answers which to many a family have been considered as very impertinent, as touching too minutely upon family affairs, and hence the refusal to consider them. Among another class neither the business of the men nor the questions asked have been understood. Many a door has been shut against them with the remarks, "I told a man the other day all about it." "We don't want to buy anything." "Take your pictures and books to some other store." "What have we got to do with a census?" and others of similar import, and it has been a mild threat in some cases to "throw you down stairs," or speak of a "pail of dirty water." These circumstances have occasioned, without fault, incomplete returns in many districts. Another occasion of the delay in the returns has been the cupidity of many of the men, who have supposed that in an extension of time they would continue to receive the $3 per diem, but as to this they were undeceived early in the month, and perhaps some of their number will lose a portion of their pay on account of the inexcusable delay. If, however, the estimate made is reached with the total returns, it is understood the result will be satisfactory under the circumstances.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE SIXTH ATTEMPT TO LEASE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING TO THE CITY DEFEATED—THE HARLEM FLATS AGAIN —OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED PARADE GROUND.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, an effort was made, for the sixth time, to enable the managers of the *Tribune* Association to lease a portion of their building to the City for the use of the Corporation Counsel. To effect this object, the following was offered in behalf of the Committee on Salaries and Offices:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the execution and delivery of a lawful lease in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and of the owners or owners of the building of the *Tribune* Association, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, covering the second floor or story of that building, for the term of three years, *from the 1st day of May*, 1875, at the annual rent of $5,500, to be used by the Counsel to the Corporation and his assistants and clerks, for the necessary and convenient transaction of the public business confided to that officer, said rent to be paid quarterly from the proper appropriation.

It will be seen that the resolution was intended to be retroactive in its character, as it provides that the *Tribune* rooms shall be leased from May 1, 1875, thus apparently rendering the City liable for the rent of the same since that date. Alderman Billings was the first to speak on the subject. He said the resolution defeated itself. It was retroactive in providing that a lease should be taken from May 1, 1875. Alderman Purroy replied that there might be some force in the objection of his colleague, but he proposed to obviate the difficulty. He moved that Aug. 1 be inserted and May 1 be stricken out. This amendment was adopted. Alderman Billings said the ordinance was a new one, and therefore should be laid over. Alderman Seery replied that the matter had been before the board for some time, and that the members had an opportunity to examine into it.

The resolution was then put and lost, the Republican members voting in the negative.

Alderman Morris offered a series of preambles and resolution reciting that the present time is one of great financial embarrassment, and that the proposed establishment of a parade ground in the upper portion of the City would result in adding $1,500,000 to the City debt. The resolution appended to the preambles requested the Commissioner of Public Works to discontinue the proceedings taken in regard to laying out the parade ground, and also called upon the Corporation Counsel to withdraw the pending application for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to appraise the value of the land. The communication was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

A communication was received from Commissioner Fitz John Porter regarding the water supply. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Alderman Morris moved that Commissioner Porter be requested to report by what authority he has advertised for proposals for the work of building sewers in the Eighth avenue, north of Fifty-ninth street, the Common Council having failed to pass an ordinance for that purpose. The motion was adopted.

Police Justice Kasmire sent in a communication requesting the Board to take some action to prevent vicious dogs from wandering through the streets and attacking citizens during the Summer months. At the suggestion of Mr. Purroy, it was referred to the Committee on Law.

The ordinance authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay new water-mains and extend the distribution of water through the City, including the annexed district and the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Charities was then called up and a brief debate ensued. Alderman Morris said that there was no pressing necessity for the passage of the resolution, and that if there was Commissioner Porter had about $200,000 to his credit, and had applied for the issue of City bonds to the amount of $250,000. The resolution was put and lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

The ordinance offered at the last meeting directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have a portion of the Harlem Flats filled in by contract, or in such manner as he might deem best, was called up.

Alderman Simonson moved an amendment that the work be done only by contract, but it was lost. The resolution was subsequently defeated. A resolution authorizing the Park Department to repair the bridge at McComb's Dam "by day's work" was then presented and lost, Mr. Billings and other members contending that the work should be done by contract.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE ACCOUNTS—MR. JACKSON, THE SECRETARY, UNDER EXAMINATION.

The Assembly Committee on Emigration and Quarantine met yesterday morning at Castle Garden. Speaker McGuire occupied the chair, and Messrs. Alvord, Waehner, Schuyler, and Gedney were present. Commissioner Forrest and Secretary H. J. Jackson appeared on behalf of the Emigration Commission. The Chairman read a letter from State Controller Hopkins, in reply to a resolution of the committee, of a preceding date, in which the Controller was asked for transcripts of all the vouchers and certified copies of all reports of the Health Officer and Commissioner of Quarantine, from and including the year 1864. Mr. Hopkins, in his reply dated July 13, informed the committee that the work of transcription would require the services of five extra clerks for two months, and there were no funds to meet the expense which would thus be incurred. He therefore suggested that a subcommittee be sent to Albany to examine the documents in question and report to the committee. In accordance with the suggestion of the Controller, Mr. Schuyler was appointed a subcommittee of one to go to Albany and make the necessary examinations.

Mr. H. J. Jackson, Secretary of the present Board of Emigration, was then examined under oath as to the financial status of the board since 1870. In the year in question he said that the total income of the board from all sources was $652,108 12, and the disbursements for the same period $605,544 24. Of the total receipts, $45,261 86 was contributed by the State. For the year 1871 the receipts were $613,108 35, and the payments $605,904 17. The appropriation during the period was not stated. In 1872, $465,517 90 was received from all sources, and $590,093 78 disbursed, of which $118,412 93 was drawn from appropriations. The income of the Commission during 1873 was $463,706 53, and the expenditures $466,-108 22, of which $45,709 17 was appropriated by the Legislature. In 1874 the receipts had decreased to $334,011 36, and the disbursements to $328,288 37, $100,000 of which was raised by mortgaging the property of the Commission on Ward's Island. From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1875, the receipts amounted to but $101,494 89, and the payments to $91,269 44. During this period there had been no appropriation. Over $78,000 was paid in the year 1870 in salaries to the employes at Castle Garden and to the various State agents; $38,000 was also paid in salaries to the officials on Ward's Island. The latter, in addition to their money compensation, received board and lodging free. In 1870 about 120 persons were employed in and about Castle Garden, and 100 on Ward's Island. Mr. Jackson gave a list of the occupations and salaries of the different employes. Six physicians and forty-two orderlies were employed on Ward's Island, also one apothecary, a Superintendent, Matron, engineer, clerks, and other officials. The Superintendent at Castle Garden was paid $6,000, the Assistant Superintendent $3,500, the Secretary $4,000, and the Assistant Secretary, $2,250. From twenty to thirty clerks were paid salaries ranging from $720 to $2,000. The Physician received $2,100, and the Medical Officer $3,000. The Chief Clerk at the Ward's Island Bureau at Castle Garden was paid $2,500, and two Assistant Clerks $2,000 each. The salary of the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau was $1,000, and of the clerks of the offices of the Irish and German Emigration Societies, $1,200 each. Emigration Agents at Albany, Buffalo, and other cities in the interior of the State received from $200 to $1,000 each. Mr. Jackson explained the nature of the duties of several of the officials, and the necessity the Department was under of employing them. In 1871, the Commissioners paid $104 for salaries of employes at Castle Garden alone. In this year the salaries of ten of the attaches were raised, and an addition Clerk, a Postmaster, and an Assistant Postmaster employed. The number of employes in and around Castle Garden was twenty-six less in July, 1874, than in July, 1871. On the 1st of June, 1873, the amount of bills incurred by the Commission amounted to $57,105, of which $31,105 was due on contracts, $21,500 on bills of counties, and $4,500 for supplies. The cost of maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island was $32,621. The examination of the witness was conducted throughout by Messrs. Waehner and McGuire.

At 2 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-day at the same hour, when Mr. Jackson will present a detailed statement of the sums received and disbursed by the commission during the past five years. The members of the committee state that they intend making the investigation of both the Emigration and Quarantine Departments a searching one, and will leave no stone unturned to discover the whereabouts of the missing $470,000 which is alleged to have been lost or embezzled under the old Tammany Emigration Commission. Speaker McGuire said that the committee would probably remain in the City until the 1st of August.

THE KEHOE WIFE MURDER.

THE PRISONER FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—THE SENTENCE POSTPONED.

In the trial of Patrick Kehoe for the murder of his wife in Jersey City, Judge Knapp charged the jury yesterday morning. His Honor referred to the necessity for the speedy trial and punishment of criminals while the occurrences were fresh in the minds of the witnesses. He reviewed the evidence briefly, calling the attention of the jury especially to those points corroborative of the testimony of little Peter Kehoe. In relation to the evidence of the boy, Judge Knapp cautioned the jury to make due allowance for the child's age and liability to forget, and to carefully observe whether, when looked at in the light of other evidence, the main fact of the blow said to have been inflicted by Kehoe on his wife was not correct. Judge Knapp charged upon the different degrees of murder and defined them at length, and after cautioning the jury not to allow personal prejudice to influence their decision, he gave them the case and they retired at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. During their absence, counsel for the defense took exceptions to various items of the charge, but the court allowed but a few of them.

At 1:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, the heaviest punishment for which, in New-Jersey, is twenty years in the State Prison.

Kehoe will be sentenced on Monday next. He prayed rapidly when the jury filed in, and feared the worst. His relief, when the verdict was announced, was noticeable.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

The committee appointed at the anti-Tammany meeting recently held in Cooper Institute have prepared an address to all the Democrats in this City opposed to the present management of Tammany Hall, and a call for primary meetings to elect Assembly District Committees in the several Assembly districts, and Ward Committees in the newly-annexed territory. The call sets forth the abuses alleged to exist in Tammany Hall under the rule of John Kelly, and invites all Independent Democrats in the City to join in organizing District Committees and a General Committee on such a basis as will conform with the underlying principles of a true Democracy springing from the people in contradistinction to the usurpations of a one-man power. The time of holding the primaries has not yet been fixed.

A DEAF MUTE FINDS THE USE OF HIS TONGUE.

For the past six months an apparently deaf mute named Frederic Mittag, has been around Jersey City living on charity. On Tuesday last he fell in the street in a fit and was taken to the City Hospital. Yesterday, in that institution, he sank into a lethargic condition, but was suddenly brought to his senses by the application of a bucket of cold water. To the amazement of the attendants the mute sat up and cursed them roundly. He was searched and a letter was found in his pocket written by himself, announcing that his life was a burden and that he was going to rid himself of it. A hangman's noose and black cap were also found in his pockets.

AN ELOPEMENT FROM FALL RIVER.

THE DAUGHTER OF A HOTEL PROPRIETOR ELOPES WITH HER FATHER'S BAR-KEEPER—THE YOUNG LADY ARRESTED IN THIS CITY.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a dispatch was received by Superintendent Walling from City Marshal Wright, of Fall River, Mass., informing him that Miss Effie Thurston, a young lady, had eloped from that city with George Allen, and requesting that Miss Thurston be arrested on her arrival here. It appears that Miss Thurston, who is about seventeen years of age, is a daughter of Mr. Thurston, the proprietor of one of the principal hotels in Fall River, and George Allen, with whom she eloped, was employed as a bar-keeper by her father. In this way he made her acquaintance, and by his plausible manner succeeded in gaining her confidence until she consented to elope with him, he promising to marry her on their arrival in this City, and then take passage on a steamer for California which sailed yesterday. Miss Thurston left her father's house on Wednesday evening, pretending that she was going out for a walk. Instead of that she went aboard the Fall River boat, where she was soon after joined by Allen, and they took passage for this City. Their flight was quickly discovered, and City Marshal Wright ascertaining that they had left by the Fall River boat, telegraphed to Superintendent Walling to detain Miss Thurston, who, being a minor, was still subject to the control of her parents. The dispatch, which contained a very good description of the runaway girl, was handed to Detective Thompson, of the Central Office, who went to the wharf, at the foot of Murray street and North River, and awaited the arrival of the boat. When the passengers came ashore he scanned their features very closely, and noticed Allen handing Miss Thurston into a carriage. The officer waited until Allen had left her to look after their baggage, and then he stepped up to the young lady and took her into custody. He brought her to the Central Office, and she was detained at the detective office. She exhibited great indignation at her arrest and detention, stating that she was twenty years of age and well able to take care of herself. She refused to hold any conversation with Superintendent Walling or the officer who arrested her in regard to her flight from home. At about noon, Allen, her companion, called on Superintendent Walling, and requested to be allowed to see Miss Thurston, but the Superintendent refused him permission. He stated that he was going to sail for California on the boat which would leave at 1 P. M., and wished a few minutes conversation with the young lady, but the Superintendent was inexorable, and the man left. The Superintendent telegraphed to Fall River, announcing the arrest of Miss Thurston, and received an answer requesting that the young lady be sent on in charge of an officer. The Superintendent refused to comply with this request, and telegraphed Mr. Thurston to send for his truant daughter or she would be allowed to depart. It is probable that some of her friends will arrive here to-day. Miss Thurston is a very handsome young lady, appearing to be about eighteen or nineteen years of age. Allen, with whom she eloped, is about thirty years, and is a good-looking man. In his conversation with the Superintendent he assured that official that if Miss Thurston was compelled to return to her parents she would join him in California, as she was devoted to him. Owing to the delay incident upon the arrest and detention of the runaway young lady, Allen missed the Colon, on which he had engaged passage for himself and his companion, and he remained in this City to await the issue of his escapade.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE FIRST BRIGADE AT CREEDMOOR—THE SCORES MADE BY EACH DETACHMENT.

Detachments of the several regiments in the First Brigade practiced at the targets on Creedmoor range yesterday. The Twelfth Regiment paraded Companies G, twenty-five, and F, twenty-two men, under command of Capt. C. I. McGowan; the Twenty-second Regiment Companies G, twenty-seven, and B, twenty-five men, commanded by Capt. W. J. Harding; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Companies H twelve, and E, twenty-one men, Capt. McDonald commanding; Seventy-first Regiment, Companies A, thirty-two, and B, thirty men, Capt. E. A. Desmarets commanding; and Seventy-ninth Regiment, Companies A, twenty-four, and B, thirty-one men, under command of Capt. Lindsay. Lieut. Col. John T. Camp, of the Twenty-second Regiment, was field officer of the day, assisted by Adjutant Waydell and four non-commissioned officers. The only case of disorderly conduct was perpetrated by Sergt. Paige and four privates of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, who scaled the fence inclosing the range and started for the Century Hotel for the purpose of obtaining lager beer, which could not be had on the ground. They were observed by the Adjutant, who sent a guard to arrest them. Sergt. Paige will be reduced to the ranks, and his associates will be ordered before a court-martial. Shooting commenced shortly after 11 o'clock, but was not attended with the same degree of success attained last Monday. One reason for this result was that the wind blew very strong diagonally across the range; and some of the commandants of companies had not had sufficient experience as marksmen to enable them to instruct the men properly. The inspectors of rifle practice, however, worked very hard, and through their efforts the men obtained considerable experience. Twenty-one men in the Twelfth Regiment qualified in the first class, 100 and 150 yards; twenty-two in the Twenty-second; nine in the Sixty-ninth; Twenty-three in the Seventy-first, and twenty-two in the Seventy-ninth Regiment. At the 300 yards range the contestants occupied a kneeling posture to shoot, and the scores were terribly depreciated where the men had not previously practiced at this distance. Many of them recovered their advantage at the succeeding range at 400 yards distance, but the number who qualified to shoot in the third class, at 200 and 500 yards range, was very small. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining the scores, and the fact that the scores of quite a number of contestants who had previously practiced at the same range were included in the list of those practicing yesterday, no averages could be accurately made in comparison with the shooting on Monday. Following are the best scores made by each detachment, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Adjt. Murphy	4 4 4 5 5	22	5 5 4 4 5	20	42
Capt. McGowan	3 2 4 2 3	14	3 3 4 3 2	15	29
Lieut. Kirby	0 3 4 3 4	14	4 2 2 3 3	14	28
J. J. Bushnell	4 4 2 2 2	14	3 3 3 3 3	15	29
T. F. Bladen	3 4 4 2 4	17	2 2 4 0 2	10	27
Sergt. Cudlipp	2 3 3 2 4	14	2 2 2 2 4	12	26
T. G. Seeley	2 2 0 3 3	10	2 5 3 5 0	15	25
J. R. Potter	4 3 0 3 3	13	3 3 2 2 2	12	25
C. S. Shaw	0 5 2 5 0	12	0 3 2 3 2	10	22
C. B. Waterbury	0 0 5 0 0	5	4 5 5 5 3	17	22
W. E. Dioge	4 4 2 0 4	14	2 4 0 2 0	8	22
V. C. Ryberg	0 4 2 2 0	8	4 5 5 0 3	16	24
A. J. Robertson	3 3 2 0 3	11	0 2 2 4 0	8	19
W. T. Hendrickson	0 0 0 4 4	8	0 2 0 2 2	6	14

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Ewen	4 4 4 5 5	22	5 5 4 2 4	20	42
Adjt. Waydell	3 3 3 5 4	18	4 4 5 5 4	22	40
Drum Maj. Straube	4 4 2 3 4	17	5 5 3 5 3	21	38
Capt. Harding	3 3 4 3 2	15	4 4 5 3 4	20	35
Ord. Sergt. Fritts	4 2 3 4 4	17	3 4 3 3 3	16	33
Private Jordan	4 3 4 4 5	20	0 5 4 3 0	12	32
Lieut. Lepper	0 3 2 4 0	9	5 3 3 3 5	19	28
Sergt. Murphy	2 5 2 3 3	17	3 0 0 3 2	8	25
Sergt. Pallman	0 0 0 3 5	8	3 3 4 3 4	17	25
Drummer Brown	3 3 0 2 2	10	2 5 0 5 3	15	25
Private Scranton	4 4 4 0 0	12	0 0 2 4 5	9	21
Sergt. Wood	0 0 0 2 0	2	5 3 4 2 4	18	20

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Leaycraft	3 4 4 4 3	18	5 5 5 5 4	24	42
Lieut. Stuche	3 4 3 4 4	18	4 4 5 5 4	21	39
Capt. Orsor	3 0 5 5 5	18	5 4 4 5 3	21	39
Private Toets	3 2 0 2 5	12	4 5 5 3 5	22	34
Private Maguire	3 2 3 2 2	12	4 3 5 5 3	20	32
Corp. Pritchard	5 3 0 4 0	12	0 3 5 4 4	16	28
Sergt. Montgomery	0 5 2 4 2	13	0 2 5 3 0	10	23
Private Burnett	0 0 3 0 2	5	0 4 0 4 4	12	17

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Cameron	4 5 4 4 3	21	2 5 5 5 5	22	43
Lieut. Vanuet	4 5 3 4 4	20	5 3 4 4 5	21	41
Capt. Lindsay	4 3 5 5 4	21	5 4 3 2 4	18	39
Capt. Ross	2 4 3 5 5	18	5 4 3 4 2	18	36
Capt. Addison	2 4 5 5 4	20	0 0 3 5 4	12	32
Sergt. McPherson	5 5 5 0 0	20	5 4 0 0 2	11	31
Private Willson	0 3 3 4 5	15	2 0 2 5 5	14	29
Corp. Colquhoun	0 3 2 5 4	14	0 2 2 4 4	12	26
Drum Maj. Sams	3 2 2 5 5	17	0 0 0 3 5	8	25
Sergt. Gourlay	0 0 5 3 3	11	4 0 4 3 0	11	22
Private Simpson	4 2 2 5 3	16	0 4 2 0 0	6	22
Private McAdam	0 3 3 3 0	9	3 0 0 5 4	12	21
Private Judge	3 0 5 4 3	15	2 0 0 0 3	5	20

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Coleman	4 5 4 2 4	19	2 0 5 4 5	16	35
Capt. McDonald	0 0 0 3 2	5	4 0 3 2 5	14	19
Private Collins	0 3 2 0 2	7	0 3 0 0 2	5	12

Two companies from each regiment in the same brigade will practice at Creedmoor to-morrow.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Steps are being taken to erect a statue of O'Connell in Central Park.

The failure of Mr. John A. Zoregа, a member of the New-York Gold Exchange, was announced yesterday.

Messrs. R. M. L. Walsh and A. Kountze were admitted to membership in the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Geer is spending his vacation at Branford, Conn., but his pulpit in St. Timothy's Church will be filled every Sunday.

A special mail-bag for Rio Janeiro and the River Platte, per steam-ship Mimosa, will be closed at the Maritime Exchange to-day at 5 P. M.

The following foreign mails were dispatched from the New-York Post Office yesterday: Per steam-ship Colon, for Aspinwall, 3,561 letters and 13 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Klopstock, for Hamburg, 29,975 letters and 52 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Cuba, for Havana, 3,923 letters and 3 bags of newspapers.

Persons who wish to read and preserve a trustworthy report of the proceedings in the Beecher case will find it an advantage to have the edition published by George W. Smith & Co., No. 94 Nassau street, with notes and references by Mr. Austin Abbott, one of the defendant's counsel. The first volume has just been published.

A special meeting of the Dock Commissioners was to have been held yesterday, to discuss the subject of appointing an Engineer in Chief, in place of Gen. Graham, who recently resigned the office, but, owing to the absence of Commissioner Westervelt, the matter was postponed. The candidates for the position are very numerous.

The members of the Freemason's Club, of this City, were treated last evening to a musical entertainment supplied by Prof. O'Reardon, Mr. Harry Allen, Mr. C. L. Davis, and others. The affair was under the direction of the Committee on Amusements, consisting of Mr. Joseph Waring, F. C. Pitman, Edward Dodd, R. W. John